

THE **DEAF** AMERICAN

The DA Interview:

**HAROLD 'FRIDAY' ROACH
OF FRUEHAUF**

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

**JANUARY
1978**

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The Editor's Page

HEW—Reorganization, Reduction, Repression

Once more the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is in the process of reorganization—or proposed reorganization. And for the deaf this may very well mean reduction and repression.

Specifically, instead of being accorded more attention and increased staffing, the Deafness and Communicative Disorders Office, in the Office of Human Development, Rehabilitation Services Administration, is in danger of being absorbed or "buried" within another agency. Under RSA Commissioner Andrew S. Adams in the Ford administration, the deaf were making great progress. The wait-and-see period to evaluate the Carter administration seems over; the outlook is almost dismal.

Apparently HEW Secretary Califano and his subordinates do not wish to differentiate for the deaf (or hearing impaired, if that is their term). This does not seem to be accompanied by similar treatment of the blind.

To obtain up-to-date information about all HEW reorganization is difficult if not impossible. The incumbent Commissioner of Rehabilitation Services, Robert R. Humphreys, has yet to call for a meeting of the advisory group on deafness whose views were welcomed by Commissioner Adams.

Will a fourth "r" be necessary? Reorganization, reduction, repression and then repercussions? To get Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 took some demonstrations.

In the meantime, where are those Senators and Congressmen who expressed willingness to go to bat for the deaf? Do any of them know what is going on, what the deaf face?

Letters To The Editor

Letters to the Editor appear in most issues of THE DEAF AMERICAN. Some letters are commentary; some of them are in criticism of articles that have been printed. Occasionally letters are retractions or clarifications.

We do print most of the letters clearly intended for

publication. Sometimes they are too lengthy for a given issue (and we hesitate to "edit" or otherwise reduce them to fit available space).

Sometimes a letter results in an exchange which stretches out and becomes difficult to handle; sometimes personal barbs surface.

Any publication, be it a monthly organizational or general circulation magazine or a "popular" magazine, gets its share of Letters to the Editor. The daily newspapers, on their editorial pages or "opposite" pages print letters selectively—sometimes having to choose from hundreds on a given day.

Some people write Letters to the Editor once in a lifetime; at the other extreme writers make it more or less a hobby to see how many letters they can get into print. Most editors are quick to recognize the pattern in the latter case.

From time to time, the Editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN purposely invites readers to contribute their reactions or commentary. Sometimes we fear that all too few of the deaf react meaningfully. (Or do they feel that their letters will never get printed?)

Point of this "editorial": We would like to get more Letters to the Editor intended for publication—to the extent that views are expressed on some of the more controversial topics.

State Association Publication

A few years back, THE DEAF AMERICAN had a biennial award for state association of the deaf publications—based on both format and content. We do not recall exactly what happened that resulted in this competition being dropped.

Goodness knows the worth of such publications, both informative and constructive. We still get some of them on the complimentary list.

Time is getting short for the 1978 NAD Convention in Rochester—perhaps too short for meaningful judging of state publications. This being so, we request state associations not at present favoring us with copies to put us on their mailing list. We hope to come up with a volunteer to scan these publications—and to have a contest between NAD conventions.

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JANUARY, 1978

Behind The Wheel With Harold Roach, Deaf Truck Driver

Harold Roach of Mexico, New York, will soon complete 30 years as a truck driver for Fruehauf Corporation, the nation's largest builders of truck bodies and trailers. Harold's attachment to trucks started long before he joined Fruehauf. When he was in grade school, his father worked for a lumber and building contractor and often took Harold along for company when making deliveries. Later, he kept other truck drivers company while they delivered every-

thing from gravel to eggs. From watching these drivers and occasionally holding the wheel, Harold learned the basics of truck driving. As Harold puts it, "It was much the same as today, when kids tinker with go-carts and stock cars." He got his start as a professional driver around 1940 when a man who had just started a business manufacturing cement burial vaults gave him a job in the plant, then began to let him drive the truck.

Harold Roach lost all his hearing at age 14, at which time he transferred to the New York School for the Deaf at Rome. Since then, he has been active in the deaf community and is currently a TTY agent for upstate New York. He married Catherine McAdam, a widow with seven children, in 1953. She is also deaf. Their home in Mexico is 35 miles from Syracuse.

This interview was carried on via TTY and letters.

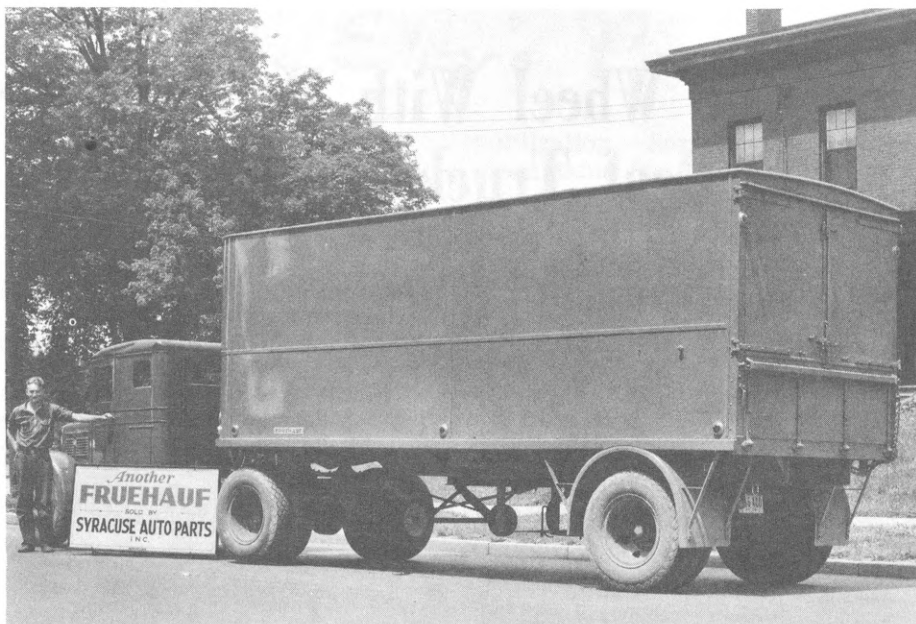


Here Harold Roach stands beside a payload of three long trailers before delivery over snow-covered roads.

PETERSEN: THE DEAF AMERICAN has carried several articles and letters about deaf truck drivers. I have often wondered what it's like to drive a truck. Let's put aside the license and insurance problems for awhile and get in the cab with you. How did you get in the game?

ROACH: I guess I grew up with trucks. When I was starting grade school about 1920, trucks were just coming into their own. My father worked for a lumber and building contractor and after school and on Saturdays the men would take me along for deliveries. All through my school days, I managed to keep truck drivers company. I rode gravel trucks on road building projects, oil trucks, delivery trucks, milk pickup trucks (picking up milk in 40-quart cans at the farms). This meant getting up early in the morning and being late for supper at night. After leaving school in Rome, I returned home and lived with my sister on her farm. This was very lonesome and after a couple of years, I returned to live with my parents in the village. At that time we lived a quarter mile from the railroad station and I naturally hung around to watch the trains arrive and de-

part. Local businesses received carloads of coal, timber, feed, etc. I used to help the truck drivers load their trucks, which helped me get started on my career. Dairy feeds came in 100-lb. bags, which were loaded on a 1½-ton truck and taken to the feed mill. One of these truckers later started a one-man business transporting eggs and seasonal produce to New York City. Many farm housewives raised chickens on the side and sold their eggs to wholesalers in the West Washington Market in New York City. The truck owner eventually had two or three small trucks that covered regular routes twice a week to pick up the farmers' eggs, which were packed in 30-dozen wood crates. These crates were then loaded on a larger truck for the overnight trip to the market. I worked with the driver on the egg routes. We would have to carry the crates from the farmhouses to the road, then back to the trucker's place of business to unload and reload. In those days, we didn't have mechanical conveyors or forklifts—just strong backs. As I was young and strong (if not too smart), the other men always wanted me to help. I guess you all know the story of



By 1935, tractors and trucks resembled the rigs now on the road although they weren't so long or powerful. Roach's experience with trucks goes back to the days of hard rubber tires and chain drives.

Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday. The men gave the nickname of Friday and bought me a shirt with the name embroidered on the back. Ever since then, I have been known as Friday. You can see the name on the door of the Fruehauf tractor I drive.

All these years, although I was working around trucks and knew all about their operation, changed tires, changed oil, lubricated and made minor mechanical repairs, I did not have a driver's license. People thought because I was deaf, it was not safe to let me drive. My brother-in-law would not allow me to run the farm tractor as he was afraid I would not know if something went wrong.

Around 1940, I found a job with a small company that manufactured cement burial vaults and installed them in graves before the funeral. The owner was one of those guys who could fall asleep anywhere and he always got sleepy while driving, so often asked me to take over. We were lucky enough not to be stopped by the police, and in a short while I took my road test and got a license. My mother thought the job was rather gruesome and after a year, I started looking for another job. I applied at General Electric in Syracuse, but was told their insurance did not cover the deaf. But while working for the burial vault company, I became acquainted with a salesman for Fruehauf Trailer Co., which had opened a branch in Syracuse, New York. With his help, I obtained a job with Fruehauf in 1944. Fruehauf had no policy on any one person being the driver and there was not so much delivering of trucks and trailers at that time. As I had a chauffeur's license, I was given most of this work and have been doing it since.

PETERSEN: When I borrow my son's Pinto, I have trouble for an hour or so remembering to shift gears. How in the world do you go through 10 gears on the big new trucks?

ROACH: I guess that's because you learned to drive with automatic transmissions, which do the work for you. I either drive with a tach on the dash, which gives engine revs, or watch the speedometer. The tractor I now drive is governed at 3600 rpm and when the rpm drops below 2000 rpm, I down shift. Some truck transmissions are very hard to shift and others are quite easy. Mostly, we double clutch, that is, we shift to neutral and rev up the motor then shift into a lower gear. Old trucks were a lot harder to shift than the new ones. The German-made Mercedes Benz truck has the smoothest shift for a manual transmission on the road. Mostly, we do not like the automatics.

Most outfits you see on the interstates use what is called the Road Ranger. It uses a flip switch on the stick shift. Go through five gears in low range then flip the switch and five gears in high range. Some may have low, intermediate and direct, so if a guy is working in the mountains he will work up a sweat: clutch, shift lever and eyes on the road. That is why the truckers fought the 1973 fuel cut-back. Their rigs were built to cruise around 65 mph.

PETERSEN: Speaking of truck drivers in general, whatever happened to the reputation of truck drivers being knights of the road, ever ready to help motorists in distress?

ROACH: I think truck drivers are still very much knights of the road. Once in a while, I read a national publication, *Transport Topics*, and quite often it mentions some driver risking his own neck to help a motorist or some one in distress. A couple of years ago there was an earthquake in Central America and afterwards our *Teamsters* magazine made note that some volunteer drivers drove trucks loaded with foodstuffs and supplies for delivery to this country. Also, if there is a traffic accident, often it's the trucker with his CB that comes on the scene and notifies the proper authorities.

PETERSEN: Well, let's get back to driving. I'd rather drive around the block than attempt to back up a little two-wheel trailer and when I do have to back up, it's usually a long see-saw to keep it going straight back instead of at right angles to my car. How do you spot those big trailers in tight quarters?

ROACH: Backing a trailer is an art. Actually, the longer the tandem truck is the easier it is to back up. It's the short ones, like your little two-wheeler, that are hard to back because they tend to jackknife. Our repair shop often has customers come in for repairs, and even though they may drive 90,000 miles a year, they find it impossible to back inside the shop and our shop doors are 12 feet wide. Last year, we had two trailers carrying 70-foot long steel girders and I had no problems even though there was a 10-foot overhang. Fruehauf makes an extendable flat bed trailer; normal length is 45 feet and it can be extended to 60 feet, like a telescope.

PETERSEN: What were trucks like when you started driving?

ROACH: Most trucks before World War II were two-axle; steering wheels and rear wheels with dual tires to carry the load. First trailers were 22 to 30 feet long. The tractor was a converted straight truck. I recall that at the end of the war, 1944-45, one of Fruehauf's customers bought 25

or 30, 30-foot trailers from our branch. Last summer, this same company bought 230 45-foot trailers from Freuhauf.

PETERSEN: Did the old trucks have power steering and brakes?

ROACH: Are you trying to be funny? Some of those trucks had hard rubber tires and chain drive.

PETERSEN: What are they like now?

ROACH: Nowadays the tractor that pulls the trailer is called a "horse"; if it has three axles, it's called a team or twin screw (meaning both rear axles are powered). The tractor I now drive is gas powered with a five-speed transmission and two-speed axle, which means I have 10 speeds forward. The larger tractors you see on the interstates are mostly diesel and may develop up to 350 h.p. Tractors cost from \$15,000 to \$25,000 and more. This fall, our paint shop painted a new Mack truck for a customer. It cost \$50,000 and the man who owns it has to pay \$2,000 a month on his installment contract. A Freuhauf van trailer for freight sells for from \$7,000 to \$9,000, and a refrigerator trailer double that. Last year I delivered a tank trailer to N.Y. State Power Authority that cost \$40,000. To give you an idea of how powerful the tractors are: One time, a unit with two trailers (a double trailer pulled by a tractor) left Syracuse with the driver unaware that one brake on the rear trailer was frozen and the wheel did not turn. Both trailers were loaded with ice cream, and total payload on the two trailers was about 80,000 lb. The trailer wheel slid on the bare pavement for 17 miles till the two tires on the wheel wore to the rim. In the old days a payload was 20,000 lb., now it's often 45,000 lb.

PETERSEN: And the roads. It scares me when a big semi passes me on the interstate in the rain. How did you avoid sideswiping other trucks on those old narrow two-lane, two-way blacktop roads?

ROACH: I don't know now, myself; but we did and still do. New York still has a lot of two-lane roads. It takes good judgment of width and distance. I admit it's scary to have a semi pass you in the rain or very light snow. If you are driving in bad weather and one comes up behind you, if there's room for him to pass slow down and let him go by. One thing I hate is to get behind a car going slow and being unable to pass it at the approach to a grade or hill. We try to build up speed to top the grade so traffic won't pile up behind us.

PETERSEN: Have you ever been in a serious accident?

ROACH: I have never been in an accident where a person was hurt bad or hospitalized. I've had yard scrapes with Freuhauf equipment and a few years ago skimmed the roof on a new trailer, but nothing serious in a traffic accident. If I had, I wouldn't have this job now.

PETERSEN: But I bet you have had some close calls and memorable experiences. Can you tell us about some of them?

ROACH: Yes. One time, a few years ago, I was driving in the city of Syracuse with the tractor alone on my way to pick up a trailer. The tractor had air brakes. I came to a traffic light and when I hit the brakes, I found I didn't have any. With cars waiting for the light, I steered over the curb and using the emergency brake was able to stop. Later, we found that a brake line had come loose and air had leaked out. My boss said, "Count your blessings." Another exciting experience came when I was a passenger. I had been sent out on the New York State Thruway to bring in a trailer that had been in an accident. After hooking my tractor to the trailer, I started to pull it back to our shops but after about half a mile I smelled rubber burning and stopped. A piece of steel was jammed against a tire. In a short time a state trooper came along and stopped. After I explained the problem, he volunteered to take me to a service area to get a cutting torch to cut the steel, which was nice of him. But as soon as we were in the police car, he floored it and before I could gasp, we were up to 95 mph. It was the same thing going back. This shows what those police cars will do. Other memorable experiences involved special or outsize trailers and cargo.

Fruehauf had a contract with General Electric, which was doing much special defense work for the Army and also on space projects. Freuhauf was a supplier of trailers for G.E. and sometimes it was discovered after the trailers had been built and outfitted with up to a million dollars worth of sophisticated equipment that they needed modification. I brought the trailers from G.E. to our shop, a distance of 12 miles. They were 11 feet wide and 40 feet long and needed a special over-the-road permit. Even bigger were tanks Fruehauf manufactured for on-the-job storage of dry bulk materials, such as cement. The tanks were 55 feet long and 13 feet in diameter, with a set of wheels so they could be moved from job to job. Like the G.E. trailers, a special permit was needed to move them on the highways.

PETERSEN: Is it harder or easier to control an empty trailer than a loaded trailer?

ROACH: If the road is bare, no wind, then the empty trailer is easy to control. But if it's wet, very windy, then the empty might flip in a cross wind and if slippery would jackknife. We now have a Federal law that requires all vehicles built since 1975 to have an anti-skid device. The wheels don't lock up and are not so apt to jackknife. A loaded trailer's gross weight may vary—45,000 to 70,000 lb. So, if you don't have good brakes, or the lining gets wet or thin, you lose control.

PETERSEN: How many trips do you make a week? Do you bring back the tractor after delivering a trailer?

ROACH: I don't get many long trips, 100 to 150 miles. Yes, I bobtail it back with the tractor. If I deliver a straight truck, I come back with a salesman or on the bus.

PETERSEN: Can you estimate how many miles you have driven?

ROACH: I never thought about it. Let's see: Tractors and other trucks for Fruehauf, about 1,500 miles per month. My car, 30,000 and more per year. I guess it adds up to well over a million.

PETERSEN: Has any state licensing agency or insurance company ever challenged your ability to drive trucks?

ROACH: Yes and no. Before I went to work at Fruehauf, one man wanted me to drive produce to New York City, but his insurance company wouldn't let me. Ten or 15 years ago, the State of New York changed its driver classifications. If a person had worked driving tractor trailers, he was given a Class I drivers license without having to take a test. New York State law says I must have full vision mirrors, which is stamped on my license. I'm often checked by state troopers, but none have questioned my right to drive.

PETERSEN: How do you communicate on the job?

ROACH: Fruehauf has paper tablets with "Don't Say It, Write It," printed on top. Also, since I became deaf at age 14, I have good speech and it's always been easy for me to read lips. When I deliver or pick up a trailer at a strange place, I have written instructions how to get there, or I follow street addresses. I am familiar with most upstate New York cities.

PETERSEN: Do you belong to a union? Is it hard for deaf drivers to get in the Teamsters Union?

ROACH: I belong to the Teamsters. I don't believe it's hard to join the union.

PETERSEN: Are there any other deaf drivers at Fruehauf?

ROACH: None. We have one deaf body repair man. He is a very good welder with steel and aluminum. His name is Merle Tanner.

PETERSEN: Does not being able to use CB radio bother you?

ROACH: Maybe I have wished I could use one. Also, I wish there was a way I could use one with my TTY. Before I lost my hearing, I loved to sing and I think music is the one thing I miss the most.

PETERSEN: What do you think about while on the road?

ROACH: Many things. One thing I can do is hum old songs I remember from before I lost my hearing. Also being involved in our state association for the deaf. I rehash what's been going on. I think a lot about my TTY agent's problems. But if I'm driving in hilly country, then I concentrate on keeping up my engine speed and the traffic. For every mile traveled, 50% of the time is spent watching my rear

view mirrors so I'll know what's behind as well as up front.

PETERSEN: Remembering last winter and upstate New York's reputation for bad weather, do you work steady in winter?

ROACH: Yes. I live 35 miles one way from work. Last winter I lost only one day because of the weather, but many times I've gone to work when others have stayed at home.

PETERSEN: Tell us about your "worst" winter trip.

ROACH: As we are not for hire, I don't have to go out of town if the roads are bad. For me, the worst part is going to and getting home from work. Last winter our yard was very bad due to so much snow and no place to put it. We kept an older tractor with dual chains on just for yard work. Some days I would be busy just moving trailers and helping customers in and out of the yard. You have no idea how helpless some southern drivers are in a few inches of snow.

PETERSEN: What do you do on your off days? Drive a pickup truck for fun?

ROACH: No. After driving trucks all day, I don't care to use one for pleasure. I should have a pickup or station wagon for my TTYs, but every time I end up with a four-door sedan. My wife has seven living children and they live from New York State to Minnesota, North Carolina and Florida. So on our vacations we drive to visit one of them. As I've been toughened behind the wheel, I can easily drive 500 to 700 miles in a 12 to 14-hour stretch. Two days to Florida; two days to Minnesota.

PETERSEN: What does your wife think of truck driving? Have any of your children ever driven trucks for a living?

ROACH: I was driving long before I met Catherine, so she didn't have any say. I think she is proud of me. She always tells her friends that I am tough and that a long drive is nothing to me. I have no children of my own. Four of our sons are in the educational field; all have done well and we are proud of them.

PETERSEN: Are you active in the deaf community?

ROACH: Yes. I am president of New York State School for Deaf (Rome) Alumni Association, vice president of the Syra-

cuse Civic Association of the Deaf, was a director of the Empire State Association of the Deaf and have been a TTY agent since 1968. I'm also an Advancing Member of the National Association of the Deaf.

PETERSEN: What are your plans for retirement?

ROACH: Loaf, travel; depends on the health of my wife and myself. I would like to live in the South three or four months of the winter. Since I'm in the Teamsters, if I stop working, I can have a withdrawal card and if I want to work in the summer, I will just have to pay dues when working.

PETERSEN: Can you give any advice to young deaf people trying to get work as truck drivers?

ROACH: I think they have two strikes against them because of being unable to hear. Most states now require that you attend a driver education class. In New York State, we have both professional driver classes and BOCES (Board of Co-operative Educational Services) driver training. To attend either one, the hearing impaired would need an interpreter. The professional driving schools charge from \$250 to \$500. A deaf person could go to school and pass and obtain a license, but that doesn't guarantee he would get a job. Under present ICC rules, a person has to be over 21 and able to hear a watch tick a certain distance away. The big outfits in freight mostly accept over age 25, with two to four years of experience. I doubt very much that I, with all my driving experience, would be able to go to a strange city or town and find a job driving. In Syracuse, many of the truck owners and operators know me, so it's a different story. My stepson taught five years at Rome School in New York State before he moved to Minnesota. He said that the younger deaf expect to graduate from a school and then find a job that pays \$10,000 to \$15,000 right off the bat. How many of them would have the patience to work up to a driving job if it took seven or eight years?

PETERSEN: I would say about the same percentage as their hearing peers. That's a problem all over. Thank you for this interview. It has been very interesting and I hope it will be help in convincing truck owners and state authorities there is no logical basis for discriminating against deaf truck drivers.

Deaf-Blind Communicate Over Telephone With Braille

On the morning of Tuesday, October 25, 1977, two totally deaf, totally blind persons had a friendly personal telephone conversation. Neither could hear the other, but they were able to converse in complete privacy through the use of a new device, the Telebraille, which was invented and developed in the Research Department of the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults at Sands Point, New York.

Dr. Richard Kinney, executive director of the Hadley School for the Blind in Winnetka, Illinois, and Ms. Geraldine Lawhorn, a braille teacher who works with Dr. Kinney at the Hadley School, were the first two of a group of totally deaf-blind persons who will be conducting "consumer" tests of the Telebraille during the next six months.

Making this event even more significant is the fact that both participants used standard telephones. One dialed the other, then both placed their handsets (receivers) in the Telebraille acoustic coupler and then they began to converse using braille!

At present, in order for a deaf-blind person to receive a telephone call via the Telebraille, he must have a hearing

person with him to answer the phone. However, in the near future a special electronic device will be available which will transmit an electronic signal when the telephone rings. This device, the Wrist-Com, will acoustically sense the ring and transmit a special radio signal to a wrist-raido receiver which will vibrate, thereby eliminating the need to have someone available to answer the phone.

The Telebraille is a totally self-contained, portable device using the latest electronic technologies to convert combinations of pressed push-buttons, i.e., braille characters, to audio frequency-shifted binary signals which are acoustically coupled to the telephone handset. Signals can be sent in both directions simultaneously.

The Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults was established by a unanimous act of Congress in 1969. It receives its support from the Rehabilitation Services Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and is operated through a contractual arrangement between DHEW and the Industrial Home for the Blind.

Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Congress Set For Sydney, Australia

The Fourth Asia-Oceania Congress of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology will be held in Sydney, Australia, April 1-6, 1979. The Wentworth Hotel will be headquarters.

Internationally noted speakers will participate in the plenary sessions, and papers are invited. A scientific and trade exhibition is also included.

Correspondence should be directed to: The Congress Secretariat, GPO, Box 2609, Sydney, NSW, Australia 2001.

1980

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THE DEAF AMERICAN
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Deaf English Family Emigrates To New Zealand

- - - And Glad They Did

By ROBERT SWAIN, Associate Feature Editor



Laura and John Hunt in a relaxing mood at their Henderson suburb home in Auckland, New Zealand. (Photo Credit: Bimbo Grieves)

Today's pioneers on the move—nothing can stop them once they have made up their minds—have one thing in common with the footloose pioneers of the remote covered wagon days: Seek a better tomorrow. Among the modern counterparts are Laura Elena and John Marshall Hunt, a deaf English couple. In 1962, they shook off from their shoes the damp soil of crowded, congested Britain and transplanted their roots in uncrowded, roomy New Zealand, one of the loneliest countries of importance—more than halfway around the globe and across many time zones.

What exactly motivated them to do it? First, they wanted their two growing children, Fay and Brent, to have the benefit of a healthy, wholesome environment and to take advantage of the progressive educational system of New Zealand. Second, they desired to pursue their passion for the open-air life—boating, swimming, tennis, beachcombing all year round. New Zealand seemed to fill the bill. Sunny Auckland, where they call home, nudges the tropical zone and the climate—occasionally hot during the summer—permits sports and the enjoyment of the outdoors most of the time.

Auckland, hugging a narrow, tongue-shaped isthmus, its extinct volcano cones now the sites of hillside homes, is a sailor's haven, boasting two unrivaled harbors—Waitemata Harbour and Manakua Harbour; they provide access to

the vast, glistening Tasman Sea and deep-sea fishing, too. Auckland straddles the tip of North Island, one of the two large islands comprising the sprawling New Zealand archipelago. Co-sharer of North Island is Wellington, the capital. Gem of South Island is Christchurch, so clean are its streets that a scrap of paper found lying loose evokes an outcry of dismay. Like so many marbles spilled out, numerous islets (it's difficult to keep an accurate count) a few of them uninhabited, fringe each island.

The decision to forsake old England wasn't easy for Laura and John. They had a host of relatives and friends there, and they did enjoy the delights of civilized London in spite of its too-frequent rains and winter fogs. Their step was not reached with a snap of the fingers, though. They read as much as they could about New Zealand—its advantages and disadvantages, wrote for descriptive literature and asked innumerable questions. Another source of reliable information was John's sister, Mary May, residing in Auckland. After making doubly sure they were not making a mistake that they would have cause to regret later, Laura and John applied for immigration permits at the London office of the New Zealand Government.

They had no trouble, although the government did practice selective immigration right after World War II, but abandoned that policy in the late 1950's.

Luckily for John, he had a marketable and useful skill. For many years he was employed by several firms in London as a monotype keyboard operator and also as a monotype caster operative. He was told New Zealand needed more people of his training and experience.

Their belongings packed and after bidding a round of brave adieus, Laura and John and their excited children sailed for the Promised Land from London's huge Tilbury Docks on the Thames River. Five weeks later they landed at Wellington Dock. They promptly fell in love with the fresh countryside lush with semitropical growth during their long motor trip to Auckland—some 400 miles away. The city, its population still under 500,000 appeared lost in an area far greater than London's, with extensive parks, unending stretches of grassland and gardens bursting with riotous color. To Laura and John, accustomed to London's dense throngs and choking traffic, Auckland looked so sparsely settled, so quiet. Yet Auckland is not to be dismissed as a stuck-in-the-mud outpost, it enjoys prominence as New Zealand's chief seaport and principal air terminus.

Laura and John had to orient themselves to their unfamiliar, new surroundings, get adapted to the New Zealand way of life and, most important, make good on their new jobs. John has advanced to compugraphical Uni-



Laura Elena Hunt of Auckland, New Zealand, during her recent visit to New York City.

versal IV which is known as a direct-entry photo composition system, and is highly esteemed by his employer. John said the changeover at his firm from hot-metal setting to filmsetting in March 1976 "is a wonderful opportunity for me to enter this modern typographical field after my wide experience in old-fashioned printing methods, particularly at my age."

Laura secured employment as a beautician and currently works as an examiner with a sweater manufacturing company. The textile and clothing business ranks as one of the top industries of Auckland, the wool coming from the millions of sheep the country raises.

For Laura and John the weekends mean pleasure and fun. Within easy reach of Auckland are miles and miles of broad, sparkling beaches, public parks with sports facilities and arboretums of irresistible attraction for amateur botanists and green thumbs. The interior affords a contrasting variety with its sweeping valleys, towering peaks and snow-clad alps.

With the sea for a close neighbor, John began taking a mariner's interest in the age-old art of boat building but with a modern twist. With his own hands he constructed a 38-foot ferrocement motor sailer, only to have it snapped up by an eager buyer. He is sorry he let go the craft and would have liked to do a lot of sailing with it.

The Hunts' children also shared the enthusiasm for doing things under the brilliant sun and in the gleaming water. What's more, they inherited their parent's wanderlust and have moved away more than 1,200 miles to Melbourne, Australia. Daughter Fay is married.

After getting adjusted to Auckland,

Laura and John plunged into the city's small yet active deaf community. The majority are oralists because the government-supported schools for the deaf are strong exponents of speech and lip-reading. However, the deaf have formed a language of gestures all their own. For instance, the sign for a dog is to bend the arms and press them to the chest, with the wrists bent downward and the fingers close together. There you have an imitation of a hound and his paws.

John is the self-starter type and this asset has been put to good use. He helped form the New Zealand Deaf Amateur Sports Association and served as its Hon. Secretary for 10 years since its founding. Now he is the organization's vice president and also holds the position of a delegate. He cooperated in forming a team of qualified deaf athletes to represent New Zealand at the World Deaf Games at College Park, Maryland, outside Washington, D.C., in the summer of 1965.

Moreover, he lent his energies as a committee member and president for 12 years of the Auckland Deaf Society, now in its 40th year of successful existence. Then he stepped aside in accordance to his credo that one shouldn't hold office too long so others could have a crack at doing their part. Since a good man can't stay out, he is back as a committeeman with the society.

To tie the country's deaf community together more effectively, John launched the independent New Zealand Deaf News, a widely read, lively publication, and adorned its masthead as the first editor.

For the past few years he has pushed hard to get a TTY service functioning in Auckland; there are now about 18 ma-



Laura beaming proudly with her champion wirehaired fox terriers she raises both as a hobby and a business.

chines humming and more are expected to be installed in the near future.

Because of his willingness to put his shoulder to the wheel for a worthy project and because of his sound judgment, John has come to be respected as one of the responsible leaders of the deaf in New Zealand and whose word can be counted on.

Laura spoke fondly of her husband and their togetherness during her recent stopover in New York City as a house guest of Jane and Joseph Miller. The Millers met the Hunts when they visited New Zealand nine years ago after spending several weeks with Jane's daughter and her husband who was stationed at the U.S. Army's base in the Melbourne area.

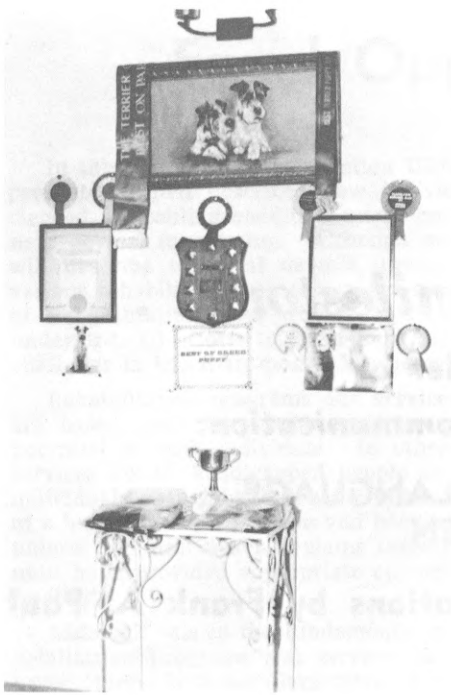
Laura went to Washington for a reunion with her brother, a vice president of the World Bank and former official of the United Nations. A hero of World War II, he was with the Canadian army during the conflict and collected a handful of medals and military decorations.

Leaving the USA, Laura flew to London for a three-month vacation with her mother, the Countess Elena Mayer, nee Countess Goeminne d'Enfevil de Beauvier, of the ancient French aristocracy. She traces her ancestry to a noble cousin of King Louis XVI, whose head was chopped off during the French Revolution. The Countess lost her husband about two years ago and lives alone in London with her maids.

Even though she is the image of a New Zealander, with her healthy, tanned complexion, ash-blond hair, blue eyes and the agile, slim, youthful body of a sports enthusiast, Laura has the appeal-



In a pro's pose to make dog show judges stand up and take notice is one of Laura's prized wirehaired fox terriers.



A never-failing conversation piece—the prizes and trophies Laura has won for her show dogs.

ing characteristics and expressive gestures of a Latin, thanks to her mother's Gallic heritage and her father's Spanish blood. She was born in Punta Arenas, in southern Chile, a city and port on the Strait of Magellan. Laura used to speak Spanish but allowed it to go rusty, of course to her regret.

At the age of five, Laura left Chile with her parents for a vacation in Switzerland. On the high seas, she suddenly became ill and as soon as the liner docked in Europe she was rushed to London to a Harley Street specialist. Surgery was immediately performed for infected tonsils and adenoids. Unfortunately, eardamaging complications set in; yet she considers herself lucky to be able "to hear a bit."

Instead of returning to South America, Laura enrolled at a private oral school in England, the Mary Hare School for the Deaf in Dene Hollow, Essex. Her classmates couldn't pronounce her Spanish pet name, Monaquita, and they, with the inventiveness of children, took to calling her Monaca.

Laura and John—he has been deaf since childhood—first ran into each other at a badminton club for the deaf in London in 1946. Friendship ripened into courtship; wedding bells rang on September 6, 1947. They rented a small apartment—or flat as the English say—in the British capital. Their daughter was born in 1948, followed by their son in 1956.

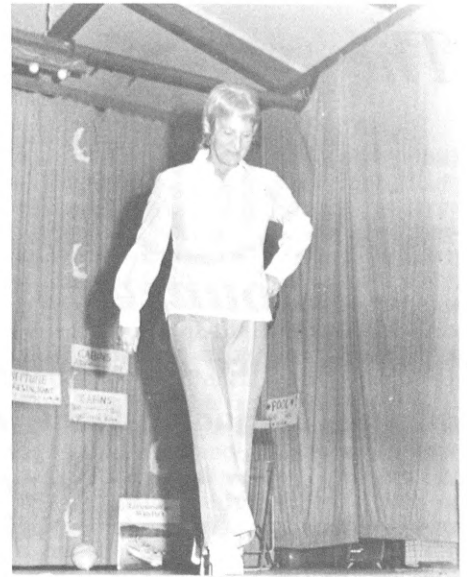
Laura is modest when it comes to herself. Nevertheless one gets an idea of her hobbies and interests after chatting with her for a while. An extrovert with a winning smile and a friendly manner, she likes to rub elbows with people and to assist at charitable and

money-raising benefits as a co-worker and sometimes as a fashion model. Not so long ago she modeled at a boat cruise's fashion show for the benefit of the Western District Ambulance Appeal, which was partly organized by John's sister who owns a bridal shop. The clothes were made available by the West Auckland Business and Professional Women's Club. An eye-catching photo of Laura in a model's stunning pose made the next day's *Western Leader*, a daily newspaper in Auckland. Incidentally, Laura received training at a model school and was awarded a diploma.

Rapture dances in her eyes the moment she brings up her favorite subject, the raising and training of pedigreed wirehaired fox terriers. She has won a number of first prizes, ribbons, silver loving cups and mounted plaques. They decorate the walls and shelves of her home in the Henderson suburb of Auckland, together with large framed photos of her champion canines. Her bluebloods have been exhibited at major dog shows not only in Auckland but elsewhere in north New Zealand.

She says patience is a cardinal virtue in dog grooming, training and the teaching obedience. The lucky candidate accepted for a dog show must be able to respond to commands and to go through prescribed routines without a misstep. Grooming and appearance count heavily, too. The judges determine whether the entry conforms to the exacting standards for his breed. Is he ideal in type, body structure, in gait, in temperament? These are among the questions the judges ponder as they compare notes.

Laura laughed as she mentioned surgeon-like assortment of shears, steel combs, cutting blades of different sizes, oster clippers and study slicker brushes. A wirehaired fox terrier in her charge rates the full beauty treatment. His coat is brushed vigorously and combed to remove any wool-matted hair and lanolin conditioners rubbed on the hair to give it texture as well as a shine. The ears have to be cleaned by dusting the inside with a medicated ear powder. Dead hairs are pulled out with the fingers and the nails carefully cut with nail clippers. Hair from between the



Laura assisting in a money-raising benefit in the role of a fashion model.

pads of the feet also have to be trimmed close.

Her growing fame as an accepted authority on wirehaired fox terriers resulted in inquiries if she had any of this breed for sale. That inspired her to become a business woman on a small scale. She started out with a kennel in her backyard. To date she has sold several terriers, always taking care to furnish each buyer with a documented pedigree chart.

Laura's preoccupation with the tail-wagging kingdom has made for her a widening circle of friends among the dog fanciers in New Zealand. When they get together they yap knowledgeably about dogs and what's the latest in dogdom.

Although Laura and John Hunt don't regard their emigration to far-off New Zealand as anything unusual. But when you honestly ask yourself would you do the same thing—pull up your roots and replant them in a distant country? Whatever answer, you have to say that the Hunts certainly did something unusual.

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Equal Opportunities For Deaf People¹

By DR. EDWARD C. MERRILL, JR.

In this seminar, "Rehabilitation USA," information will be presented which describes how individuals who have experienced a disabling condition might be restored to normal or near normal functioning. Although much of the information will describe technical devices, therapeutic procedures, and various rehabilitating processes, the most important dimension of Rehabilitation USA will be a fundamental thesis which undergirds all efforts to assist individuals who have a greater challenge in life than most other persons.

Rehabilitation programs and services in the United States are based upon the fundamental premise of the worth and potential of each individual. In other words, programs and services for all handicapped people are justified because the individual has a right to develop to his fullest capacity in spite of a handicapping condition and because each individual has a unique potential which remains largely unseen and unknown until he is provided appropriate opportunities to overcome his disability.

Although this is the fundamental premise upon which rehabilitation programs and services in the United States are based, there is a corollary premise which is also a strong

justification for this movement. This premise is that public funds spent for the rehabilitation of handicapped individuals represent a sound economic investment because a large enough percentage of persons requiring these services overcome their handicaps to the extent that they take their place as independent, contributing citizens in the larger society. Rather than remaining dependent upon society, they become producers and taxpayers in support of the larger society. Today no nation can ignore its disabled citizens and presume to merit recognition as a modern, enlightened society; no nation can profess an interest in human rights and fail to bring its resources, including a vast technology, to the assistance of those persons in it who have experienced some sensory or physical limitations; and no nation can deprive individuals who are disabled the right to participate fully in the affairs of society, for this is the source of human ingenuity and human dignity which makes a nation great.

This presentation focuses on a specific disabling condition—deafness. Such a focus will enable a more specific treatment of the subject and serve to illustrate the application of the concept of rehabilitation in the United States to a particular disability.

Deafness in the United States

In 1974, a census of deaf people in the United States was taken. This census indicated that in a nation of approximately 220 million persons approximately 14 million individuals were hearing impaired to the extent that they needed medical assistance. Of this number, approximately 6.5 million persons had a hearing impairment involving both ears. The number of deaf persons was 1.8 million when deafness is defined as the inability to conduct a conversation with or without the use of a hearing aid. The same census indicated that approximately one-half million persons were pre-vocally deaf, deafened before the age of 19 when individuals often enter the workforce. Approximately 200,000 persons are prelingually deaf, deaf prior to three years of age. Thus, hearing impairment is a prevalent disabling condition in the United States.²

The etiology or causes of deafness are diverse. They include accident, injury, illness, heredity, premature birth or a combination of these factors. Illnesses such as meningitis and measles cause slightly over one-third (35%) of the cases of deafness. Heredity and hereditary factors account for slightly less than one-third (31.8%) of the total number of deaf persons. Deafness from accident or injury in 1972 was said to be 7.6% of deaf individuals and deafness due to other causes at that time was 7.5% of all deaf individuals. It is interesting that a relatively large percentage, 17.1%, is attributed to unknown causes of deafness.³

Hearing impairment in the United States, ranging from a noticeable loss to deafness, is extensive and, therefore, requires a significant rehabilitation effort. Although there are some notable variations among nations in their deaf populations, no nation is spared having a hearing impaired population stemming from causes similar to those responsible for deafness in the United States.

Prevention and Medical Intervention

Every nation owes its future citizens the best possible start in life. It is a matter then, of public policy to endeavor to reduce and, if at all possible, to eliminate the various kinds of trauma which create handicapping conditions, including deafness. The United States, through its Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is increasingly mounting efforts to reduce the incidence of hearing impairment. Illustrations of these efforts are requiring inoculations of susceptible individuals against Rubella Measles, prevention of premature births, more judicious use of antibiotics, reduction of accidents through the enforcement of safety standards and providing access of persons to genetic counseling.

Associated with these efforts of prevention are other measures which can reduce the overall severity of hearing impairment when it does occur. These measures are early detection and new procedures for surgical intervention. Cochlea implants are now being made in an effort to restore hearing surgically and experimentation thus far is not conclusive but has demonstrated some success. It is clear that increasing efforts will be mounted in the near future by government agencies, a wide range of organizations and professional persons to reduce the incidence of hearing impairment. Thus far, efforts to reduce impairment have not been effective enough to offset the normal expansion in population, resulting in a fairly stable per-

centage of people who are hearing impaired but in a gradual increase in the actual number of hearing impaired persons to be served.

The Expansion of Educational Opportunity

If a person is young and deaf in the United States, he can look forward to very unique educational opportunities. His deafness will probably be discovered very early in life and his parents will participate in a preschool educational program along with him. In other words, the deaf child will have access to education as early as age two, education that occurs in his home and for short periods of time in a school.

Beyond this, he will have access to a range of educational services offered by a regular public school system as well as both public and private day and residential schools. Due to the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-142), a careful assessment of a deaf child's educational needs will be made and these needs will be met in the local public schools to the greatest extent possible. If more concentrated resources are required, however, he has access to a day or residential school.

The most exciting development in the United States within the past decade has occurred due to the expansion of educational opportunity at the postsecondary level. Gallaudet College has offered an accredited liberal arts program to deaf students for over 100 years. Thus, irrefutable evidence exists that deaf persons can take advantage of and succeed remarkably well in the challenging curricula of colleges and universities, provided their needs are fully met. The pattern of educational opportunity consists of two institutions which are national in scope: Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C., and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in Ro-

¹A presentation by Edward C. Merrill, Jr., President, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C., at the Technical Seminar, "Rehabilitation USA," in conjunction with Department of Commerce Trade Show, Tokyo, Japan, November 9, 1977.

²Jerome D. Schein and Marcus T. Delk, Jr., *The Deaf Population in the United States*, National Association of the Deaf, Silver Spring, Maryland, 1974, p. 16.

³*Ibid.*, p. 118.

chester, New York. In addition, there are four regional programs located in Minnesota, Louisiana, California and Washington State. These programs offer technical and vocational programs as well as liberal studies in some fields. Aside from these, over 40 other post-secondary institutions admit deaf students and provide interpreters, notetakers and other services for them.

For deaf persons who do not have college aspirations or who may not have ability for college level performance, a variety of rehabilitation training facilities exist which provide practical orientation to specific jobs in the world of work. Educational opportunity for deaf persons in the United States is extensive and varied. Strong measures have been enacted into law which provide access to virtually any program and which require the program to provide services necessary for the student to learn reasonably well. The United States, therefore, is entering upon a decade of commitment to handicapped people that has never been experienced before. It should result in vastly improving the standard of living of deaf and other handicapped persons, open up new employment opportunities to them, and finally, assist their integration into society at large.

Work and Wages

Employment and income are two complex dimensions of any society which are complicated even further by continuous variations in the economy. Data obtained in 1972 indicate that prevocationally deaf persons in the United States had a slightly higher percentage of employment than the general population then in the workforce. Among this same group of deaf persons, however, it should be noted that women, non-white workers and young deaf people have substantially higher rates of unemployment.⁴

Underemployment, holding a position which offers little challenge to one's intelligence, ability and education, is a much greater concern among deaf people than unemployment. Studies have shown that prelingually deaf persons who have completed over 12 years of schooling were functioning only as clerical workers, farm laborers, machine operators and household workers. Deaf persons, however, find employment in all principal occupations. Machine operators and craftsmen make up the two largest groups. Professional and technical jobs constitute the next largest group.⁵

The deaf college graduate in the United States has more vocational options, holds a position requiring him to accept more responsibility and earns more income than other deaf people. Data show that the median income of Gallaudet College male graduates is over 50% higher than the median income for all deaf males, and the median income of Gallaudet College female graduates is well over 80% higher than the median income for all deaf females.⁶ Gallaudet

College graduates are now working as certified teachers of the deaf, qualified counselors of the deaf, rehabilitation counselors and coordinators, business managers, cartographers, salesmen, directors for schools for the deaf, chemists, librarians, mathematicians, actors, laboratory technicians and government employees and in a number of other occupations. Many manage their own businesses. Four Gallaudet College graduates have been admitted to study law at the George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

As in Japan, the United States now has Federal laws which prevent employers from discriminating against handicapped persons. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 was amended to include Sections 503 and 504. These laws require employers, especially those receiving Federal funds, to develop an Affirmative Action Plan for the employment of handicapped people. This means that a business, agency or organization must state how it plans to recruit, screen and select handicapped persons so that they will be given fair consideration in the employment process for those positions for which they qualify. This legislation is very timely, for as automation proceeds, many of the skill jobs are being taken over by machines, necessitating retraining and reemployment of deaf persons.

Access and Participation

Amendments to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 have also guaranteed all handicapped persons access to programs, services and facilities. The most visible impact of this new law is that all buildings must be made barrier free for those persons who are orthopedically handicapped within three years. This legislation, however, has direct implications for deaf persons. They have a right to request an interpreter, for this service provides them meaningful access to programs and services. Even though interpreters are expensive, they are essential for a deaf person to participate in many activities.

Deaf persons in the United States are becoming increasingly sophisticated in political matters. They are insisting upon involvement in hearings and deliberations during which proposed policies are discussed that impact upon their lives. This is a very wholesome development and one which reflects increasing levels of education and basic extensions of human rights.

Applied Technology

One of the most exciting areas of development which purports to assist deaf people to live more normal lives is modern technology. The central problem which deafness introduces is the interruption of clear communication between and among individuals, resulting in the deaf person's isolation from his family, friends, co-workers and society in general. Modern technology has done much to bridge this communications gap. Deaf persons can now use the telephone, an instrument which has frustrated them

for years, by typewriting back and forth to each other or to their hearing friends with machines which produce either hard copy or words on a visual display panel. Although not in general use, videophones in which the persons who are communicating can be seen by each other, are now on the market. As these communication devices are miniaturized and reduced in price, telephone adaptation will become increasingly a viable instrument for communication with deaf people.

Although much remains to be done, some progress has been made in providing deaf persons access to programs on television. The technology now exists for captioning television programs so that the deaf viewer can see the captions on his television set but the captions do not appear on other television sets. These captions, called "closed captions," enable the deaf person to understand the program completely, but they do not intrude upon the hearing person who may be watching the same program on another TV set. Although much remains to be done to promote closed captions among commercial television stations, a public policy will probably emerge which will enable deaf viewers to have extensively more captioned programs.

Other technology in the experimental stage makes use of either tactile or visual cueing of speech so that the deaf person can not only learn to speak better himself but lipread much more accurately and with less strain. Vast improvements are also being made in hearing aids that reduce noise levels and at the same time provide amplification in those ranges where the hearing impaired person has most residual hearing. Hearing aids have also benefited substantially from miniaturization and the capacity to increase their amplification power.

These are only a few illustrations of the contributions of modern technology to deaf people. The future looks extremely bright not only because technology is engaging with the problems of hearing impaired people, but also because technology has the characteristic of rather rapid development. A severely hearing impaired person can look forward to increased breakthroughs during the next three to five years, and this is most encouraging.

The Role of Business

The role of business in the rehabilitation of handicapped persons, including deaf people, is changing in the United States in three important ways. Heads of businesses, particularly large corporations, are recognizing that the corporation has a commitment to the total society. Corporations cannot pretend that handicapped people do not constitute a part of the labor force. They do. Within the past decade, therefore, several large corporations in the United States have taken aggressive actions to find, train and employ handicapped persons.

⁴Ibid., p. 74
⁵Ibid., p. 81

⁶Gallaudet College Alumni Survey.

(Continued on page 27)

Richard Herring - - Deaf Notary Public

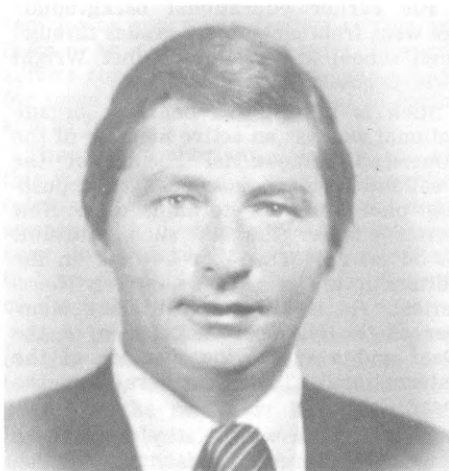
By ROBERT SWAIN

Many doors leading to careers and specialized callings are now open to the deaf or are being opened. The door marked "Notaries Public" is being pushed back through the determined efforts of Richard Herring, a 6-foot New Jerseyite who is the only deaf-born member of the American Society of Notaries which has more than 8,000 members. And he probably is the sole deaf notary in practice in the United States.

A notary, to summarize his duties, is a public officer authorized by state law to certify documents and take affidavits and depositions and to administer oaths. A document notarized with his signature and the official notarial seal is a legally effective instrument and protects the parties to the document against forgery and serves as a notice to the public that the agreement is in full force and effect. In several states notaries may act as justices of the peace and as judicial officers.

South Carolina, Florida and Maine grant the notaries the authority to perform marriage ceremonies. Rich Herring hopes that New Jersey will follow suit in the near future.

Rich—he received his notary's commission in 1975—has been invited by the Executive Director of the ASN to discuss the possibility of issuing a guidelines booklet for deaf adults who might be interested to qualify as notaries and also for the information of hearing notaries who come in contact with the deaf. Rich has been to the ASN Washington headquarters various times this year for continuing talks and such is his enthusiasm that he has volunteered to lend his energies to the pioneering project.



Richard Herring, Notary Public

It is planned to have the booklet feature the American manual alphabet and the signs necessary for the execution of the notary's duties, in addition to all the information needed by the prospective applicant, i.e., the basic qualifications, the procedures for applying for a notary's appointment and commission and the importance of the notary's role in daily life and in business and commerce.

When the booklet comes off the press it will be distributed to all interested persons, including the deaf, throughout the country.

Rich regards his notary's commission as highly useful in his business career and enables him to serve as a volunteer in providing notarial services to the deaf in his state and in the county or district where he lives.

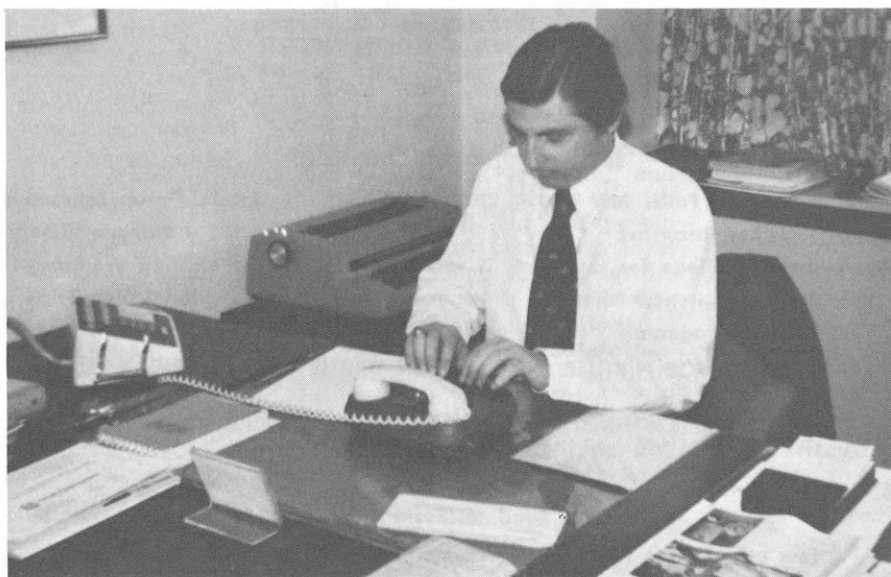
The ASN recently gave Rich a full-page spread in its official publication, *The American Notary*. It commented: "Richard Herring's experiences as a notary public are something special to him and something which cannot be experienced by many other notaries. Mr. Herring is deaf and so are many of the people for whom he performs notarial services."

The publication ran a concise biography of Rich and a panel of clear-sharp photos of him demonstrating the sign language for the usual terms employed by the notary in discharging his services. Another picture showed him at his TTY.

To Rich, the publicity is more of an advertisement for the deaf than for him—telling the hearing world that deaf people are capable of responsibilities. He remarked: "I want to show the hearing public that there are deaf persons in various professions and by doing so, help eliminate certain lingering misconceptions about the deaf and to point out that many deaf people have the potential in the pursuit and attainment of professional goals."

According to him, "The deaf haven't been aggressive enough in the past to project a truer image of themselves as they really are." But he noted the encouraging trend that a growing number of deaf men and women are more determined than ever to get what they want out of life. Rich added, "I congratulate them and wish there were far more deaf people who have only to seek their rights as professionals and they will succeed if they try hard enough."

Now back to Rich. He is with the importing/exporting/manufacturing firm



Richard Herring at his office desk answers a TTY call.

of Hermann Weber & Co., Inc. of Newark, New Jersey, as International Operations Manager. His work involves a lot of paper work and transactions, many of which require notarizing—thus his notary's commission comes into good stead.

Hermann Weber & Co., Inc., to give its brief history, was founded in 1907 by Rich's grandfather and is owned by his father. Two of Rich's brothers are also in the business. He has been with the company more than 16 years, having progressed from the extensive on-the-job training and through the ranks to his present position.

Does deafness interfere with the conduct of his international work? He explained: "As a deaf person, I rely on the telex machine which functions similar to a TTY in that it provides written communication between one telex machine to any other telex machine in the country and abroad. Data frequently transmitted and received by me over the telex line include the placement of orders and shipping information, inventory, price quotation, accounting and a wide variety of additional sales, purchasing, credit and administrative information."

While he was working full time, Rich put himself through a strenuous pace by attending evening classes at Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison, New Jersey, for seven years. He piled up enough credits to receive his bachelor

of science degree in business management. He recalled, "I had to depend entirely on lipreading and a few lecture notes hearing classmates wrote in their notebooks, in order to understand and to be proficient in my studies."

His earlier educational background? He went from elementary grades through high school at the now-defunct Wright Oral School in New York City.

Rich is putting his bent for organizational work as an active member of the American Professional Society of the Deaf and is one of those engaged in pushing plans for the forming of a New Jersey chapter, the first such state unit to be set up. This year he took on the editorship of the APSD's quarterly *Newsletter*. He is also an Advancing Member of the National Association of the Deaf and a supporting member of the International Teletypewriters for the Deaf, Inc.

Rich and his wife, Kathy, have three growing children: Denise, 13, Debbie, 10, Ricky, 9. Their home is in suburban Scotch Plains, New Jersey.

Rich is fond of the outdoor life and likes to go deep-sea fishing whenever he has the opportunity and to travel with his family at vacation time. In quieter moments, he attends to his expanding stamp albums and coin collection with the gusto and thoroughness he devotes to his business career and extra-curricular activities.

Architectural And Transportation Barriers Compliance Board Installs TTY

The Federal Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (A&TBCB) has installed a teletypewriter (TTY) in its Washington office. "We're extremely pleased to now have the means to communicate with anyone who wants to contact the A&TBCB," said Robert Johnson, the agency's executive director. "Our telephone number is 202/245-1593."

Johnson said the A&TBCB's responsibility for ensuring accessibility for handicapped persons includes concern about any barriers which prevent mobility or functioning. He explained that the lack of access to telephone communications is defined as an architectural barrier under the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, which the A&TBCB enforces.

The A&TBCB was created by Congress in 1973 primarily to ensure compliance with standards prescribed under the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968. The major governmental force providing national leadership to make the man-made environment functional for all people, the A&TBCB is composed of nine Federal agencies: Health, Education, and Welfare; Transportation; Housing and Urban Development; Labor; Interior; Defense; General Services Administration; Postal Service; and Veterans Administration.

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Public Relations For Deaf People == Public Awareness

By GEORG R. SHEETS

Public Relations Director, York College of Pennsylvania

What do deaf people and public relations have to do with each other?

The answer should be "a lot." The answer also should be expanded to emphasize that public relations and deaf people should have a lot **more** to do with each other.

Sound public relations can be the key to dramatic advances for deaf people over the next decade. Bad public relations or the lack of public relations efforts halt the advances possible at this very exciting period of time in deaf society.

Think back over the last decade. Ten years ago how often did you see a Sign Language interpreter on television? How often did you see an article related to deafness in the local newspaper. Indeed, how often did you see deaf people walking down the street signing to each other?

All of this points to the fact that many, many advances for the deaf have taken place in the past 10 years and hearing people today have much different views of deafness than they had in the 1960's. All this attention given to deafness on the television, in the newspaper and elsewhere, brings about one important public relation goal—awareness.

Without continued deaf awareness deaf society will stagnate and its advances will drop off dramatically. This deaf awareness represents a major advance for deaf people and it means good public relations for the deaf. It also makes way for additional advances. Everyone knows that after one advance is made the next advance becomes easier and easier. Let's consider an example.

When Nannette Fabray first appeared on nationwide television and did her first signed song she paved the way for many advances. The three-minute segment generated interest around the country. Reporters for local newspapers began seeking out interpreters in their

own towns and wrote feature stories on them. As a result of reader interest editors contacted deaf groups and asked for news of their activities and so forth and so forth.

The most important point in all of this for deaf people is that good public relations for deaf people equals deaf awareness and deaf awareness cannot exist unless deaf people make an effort to keep the subject of deafness in front of the hearing public.

Deaf people know too well that part of the reason their society is so far behind the main society is that deaf people in the past have been invisible. In public places they refused to sign so that no one would know they were deaf and when the census taker came and asked them questions they or their children covered up the fact that they were deaf. As a consequence, government reports did not point out that there were thousands and thousands of deaf people out there and as a result of that no money or efforts were set aside, no government committees or bureaus or funds were set aside to help deaf people.

Try asking any government office today how many deaf people there are in the country, the state, the county or even the town! If no one knows how many deaf people there are, who they are and where they are, how can those same people improve their lot in life. It's true that there is strength in numbers.

Part of the problem up to now has been the lack of understanding of deafness on the part of hearing people. It's a well-known fact that people fear the unknown. Understanding of deafness is improving, though, and with it the deaf man's image is being improved. And that's what public relations is all about: improving the image people have of a product, a service or a condition.

Today we hear less and less the terms, "deaf and dumb" and "deafmute," and that proves that hearing people are beginning to understand that deaf people are not ogres in some prehistoric cave!

It's important, though, to keep up the momentum of advances in deaf society.

It's important for deaf people to write to the television stations which are presenting captioned news to tell the manager how much it is appreciated. It's important for articles on teletypewriters and Sign Language and anything else that concerns the deaf to be printed and that Sign Language be used openly

and proudly.

It's important that Sign Language classes for hearing people be conducted in every community and that deaf people be visible at the movies, at the theatre, at the shopping center and at church.

It's important for pictures of smiling, healthy-looking deaf people to appear in the newspapers. It's important for hearing people to read that the local association of the deaf is planning its anniversary dance, or traveling to France or even building a new clubhouse. In other words, deaf people must be seen as having the same goals, feelings, problems and activities as hearing people.

The pleasant aspect about all this is that it is not difficult for deaf groups or individuals to make the community aware of their activities.

First, all the city editors of all the local newspapers and the public service directors of all the local radio and television stations ought to be on your newsletter mailing list. It's better to have newsworthy items typed up as news releases and if your organization can find a dedicated volunteer who will send news of your group to the local media you will be far ahead in your efforts to gain deaf awareness in your community. If not, just mailing the newsletter to the media sometimes generates stories in print or on the air.

Secondly, if your organization or a member of your organization is doing something truly outstanding you can ask the local newspaper to come out to take a photograph.

Finally, it's important to make friends in the media. Get to know the reporter who writes articles about your organization and treat this special person with respect. He will return the courtesy many, many times.

With every deaf person doing a little more to help increase deaf awareness in our hearing world, advances never dreamed possible will come. Good public relations for deaf people is the key to a bright future for deaf society.

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Mr. Sheets' article is based on a speech at the Centennial Kickoff Banquet of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf at the York Association of the Deaf headquarters last April.



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Miss Deaf America Takes To The Road

By SUSAN DAVIDOFF, Miss Deaf America 1976-1978
(With an assist from MARTHA ZANGER)

Bad news! Miss Deaf America is a procrastinator! I am sitting here rationalizing my reasons for waiting four months to put pen to paper and write about my exciting travels.

Would you believe when I was en route to Missouri, I got off the plane in Ohio, and it has taken me four months to find my way home?

Would you believe that I have spent four months trying to buy stock in the "Super Glue" Company to repair a broken crown?

Would you believe I had to wait for my mother to send a forgotten underslip from home, only to find a girdle in the awaited bag?

Would you believe that I had to stand half dressed in a Pennsylvania boiler room while waiting for my dance costume that was left in the hotel room two miles away?

Would you believe that that very same boiler room got so hot I had to spend three months in Switzerland cooling off?

Would you believe that I spent four months trying to navigate my way out of New Jersey (and I had to "pretend" I was deaf to do it? Explanation later!)

Would you believe I spent four months eating pistachio nuts with Pam Young Holmes (former Miss Deaf America) on her bathroom floor?

Would you believe I spent an embarrassing four months in partial seclusion after part of my costume fell off while performing in Ohio?

Would you believe after all of these occurrences, I thought my trip to Springfield, Pennsylvania, would be without incident? But, needless to say, after that trip I had to spend four months in a Basic Automobile Maintenance class trying to learn how to fix a flat tire I had on the way.

Actually, you **should** believe all of this. All of these excuses hold some truth, and as I sit here recuperating from all of these harrowing experiences, I have found time finally to write. My sincerest apologies for keeping my travels so secretive.

During the past year and a half (WOW! Already) I have attended numerous functions. Since appearing at the National Grange Convention in November 1976, I spoke to Mervin Garretson's doctoral class at Gallaudet on "The Deaf Adult" last March, and took part in the Baltimore-Washington Sign-A-Thon that was held April 2-3, 1977. It was a cold and rainy day, but the event was well attended for 24 hours and proclaimed a successful marathon for deaf awareness.

During the following months, regretfully, I was simply unable to accept invitations to Wisconsin, Arizona, New

York, Kansas, Pittsburgh and Denver, due to conflicting job priorities and lack of funds. An open "letter of encouragement" was, however, written to the high school students at the Kansas State School for the Deaf, and I express my appreciation for all the invitations I did receive.

Now I should like to tell you about some of the invitations, I was able to accept. My memorable moments began August 5 when I traveled to St. Louis for the Miss Deaf Missouri Pageant. It was my first pageant and I was eagerly looking forward to my 10:15 a.m. arrival. The plane landed promptly at 10:15 a.m. by my watch, and I excitedly got off and went into the airport. As I was walking through the corridors, I noticed a large clock that displayed the time—9:15. Thinking absolutely nothing of it, I continued my stroll, glancing at another huge clock that almost screamed the time at me—9:20! Gulping very hard and with a sudden swarm of butterflies in my stomach, I realized I had not paid much attention in geography classes and was oblivious to the time change in the Midwest. It really was 9:15 when I had landed, and I was standing in an Ohio airport!!! I think I set a new 100-meter track record as I dashed back to the plane, barely catching it! It took me an hour to gather my poise, but I arrived in St. Louis at 10:15 Central Time!

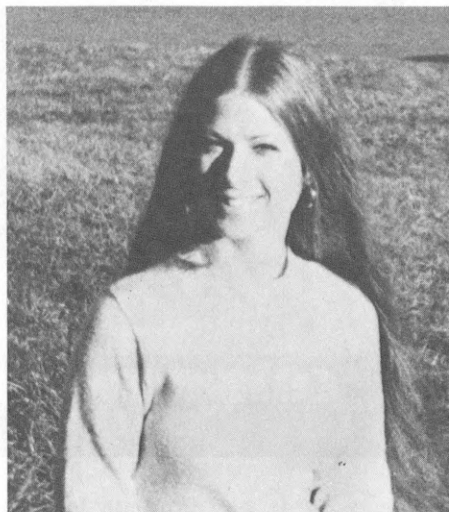
The Missouri Pageant was fantastic and a tremendous success, with nine contestants participating. I shall not forget Mrs. Catherine Atwood, the chairperson of the pageant, and Stephen Kozlar, the master of ceremonies, for their warm hospitality. They made my presence at the pageant most delightful. The Missouri Association of the Deaf

can be very proud to have Miss Shirley Schwartz as their first Miss Deaf Missouri.

My travels took me to Georgia only one week later. I spent four terrific, fantastic, super days with Pam Young Holmes (former Miss Deaf America). Any two females will talk a lot, but Pam and I spent the good part of each day and night (and early morning) catching up on the latest news of each others' lives. We knew we would be sorry, and we were when that lovely number seven a.m. appeared on the clock. One night, however, we really outdid ourselves! It was really late one night and at three a.m. we decided to get ready for bed. I was washing my face when I noticed a brand new scale there on the bathroom floor. Being the daring and venturesome person that I am, I tiptoed onto it and drooled over the most wonderful number that appeared! (I'll never tell! As I chuckled with delight, Pam came in and expressed her concern that the scale was probably five pounds underweight. So ingenious Pam brought in a five pound bag of pistachio nuts (how many people have 5 pounds of pistachio nuts around the house?) to clear up the discrepancy. Alas! The needle did not budge from 0. We suddenly found ourselves drowning out our misery, and gabbing again, eating the pistachio nuts on the middle of the bathroom floor until 5 a.m.!

The first Miss Deaf Georgia Pageant was superb, with Pam doing an excellent job as chairperson and husband Vincent "doing his thing" as master of ceremonies. Among other activities, I enjoyed an impromptu mime that Vincent and I did. Wow! Not bad for a couple of amateurs! Diana Duck, the first Miss Deaf Georgia winner, surely made the evening a memorable one for all. A final note is that Bill Peace left GAD and Vincent Holmes is now the executive Secretary. Congratulations, Vince, and best of luck to Bill.

Home again? No, not really. It was rest-stop-rest, and I managed to do a load of laundry, before scurrying off to Pennsylvania on August 19-21. The Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf also held its first biennial competition during its convention. Because of my personal involvement, I particularly enjoyed this pageant. I had the opportunity to help the girls with staging, as well as scheduling, and judging. It was quite a hectic schedule for me as I had to judge, change clothes in the boiler room for my dance performance, change back to gown, judge and help maintain some organization despite the high level of excitement that had been building all evening.



Susan Davidoff
Miss Deaf America, 1976-1978

often occurs during a successful event,

In the excitement and confusion that I didn't realize I had left my dance costume in my hotel room until it was the timely moment to change. What a predicament! The audience was waiting for me, the boiler room was steamy and there I was standing half dressed in the room, while a friend of mine hobbled back to the hotel room on a broken leg to retrieve the forgotten garment.

Another funny incident occurred in Pennsylvania. Forgetting to pack a slip that is so necessary under formal attire, I called my mother to have a slip sent with my father who was driving from Maryland with my brother and sister-in-law to see the pageant. The following day, only three hours before the pageant, I anxiously grabbed the department store bag from my father, tore it open and was face to face with a girdle instead of a slip. My mother accidentally switched shopping bags in the confusion of hustling my father into the car. (Don't ask how I finally got a slip that night.)

Debbie Kraus, the new Miss Deaf Pennsylvania, performed a spine-tingling song interpretation that helped her earn her title. All the contestants were exciting performers and the contest was a difficult one to judge.

All of my trips have provided some funny stories to tell, but I think perhaps the funniest experiences happened at the end of my three-day stay in New Jersey for the state association of the deaf pageant. The hotel, room, food, stage and pageant were fabulous! I was amazed actually to leave the convention without something terrible happening. Wrong again!

The ride home was more than interesting. My hearing roommate, Martha Zanger, had accompanied me on this trip and we left New Jersey with (sigh) only three hours of sleep the night before. (How deaf people love to party all night!) We knew that the New Jersey Turnpike was approximately 10 minutes from the hotel, but we decided to be adventurous and try a route to the turnpike that we thought was quicker. (But with three hours sleep, who were we to start trying to think?) Setting off at a comfortable pace, we drove-and drove-and drove. Finally, after about an hour, we realized we had not reached the Turnpike. Hmmm. . . ? But our spirits remained high (and tired), so we continued without much thought or concern about it. Half an hour later—at last! A huge sign beamed the proud letters: "NEW JERSEY TURNPIKE."

We drove to the toll booth, took the ticket and just to be sure, Martha asked "Is this the way to Maryland?" The man said casually, "No, it's the other way". Serious and prolonged pleading to let us turn around produced no results. We were forced to take the ticket for the toll road and continue going the wrong way! Twenty minutes later, we saw a depressing sign: "WELCOME TO

NEW JERSEY" (But we had been driving for 1½ hours trying to leave New Jersey!) After about 15 minutes, the sign for the first exit was displayed: "FIRST EXIT—40 miles." That was the first possible place where we could legally (Ha! ha!) turn around, then have to drive the same 60 miles to get back to our starting point!

Along this unscheduled, leisurely (!) Sunday drive, we passed many "NO U TURN" signs. The frustration of seeing all those breaks in the median and the thought of the 40-mile trip that lay before us were intolerable. Seeing no authorized vehicles (i.e. the POLICE!), impulsive Martha smoothly switched to the left lane, and all of a sudden we were seeing the same scenery again. She made an illegal U-TURN!!

Our happiness was short-lived when I remembered we had a ticket for the opposite direction! Now our situation was desperate, to say the least. But . . . IDEAL! We would play deaf. (Me? Play deaf? How could I play deaf . . . I am deaf!

Taking one of my hearing aids, I stuffed it into Martha's ear and told her to push her hair back so it could be seen. Fortunately, she was also wearing a manual communication T-shirt and had a sticker on her car window which proudly pointed out SIGN LANGUAGE USED HERE. I scrawled the following note as we neared the toll booth:

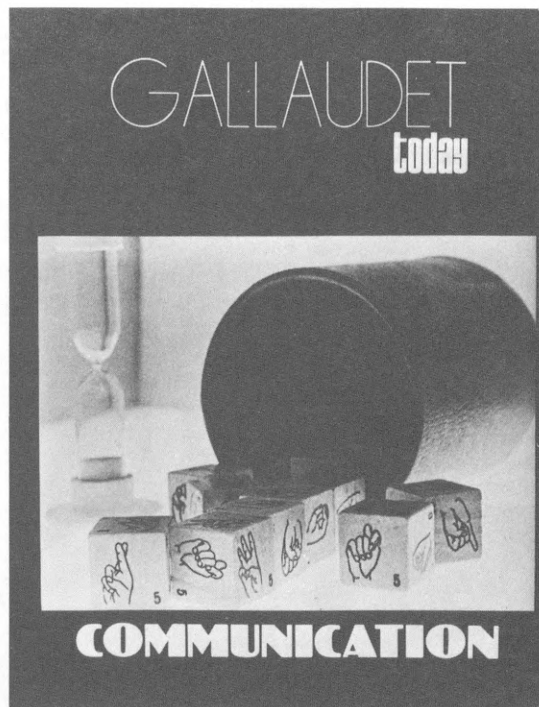
"DEAF. We are going to Maryland. But when we got to the toll booth the man said we were going the wrong way. But he would not let us turn around. We cannot drive 40 miles to turn around. So we made a U-turn. Is this the way to Maryland?"

When we reached the toll booth, we handed the note to the man. Panic set in when Martha overheard the man called "Big Charlie" on the phone, "Charlie, we've got a problem here." If only they knew Martha could hear! We suddenly had terrible visions of a very expensive ticket, a jail term, 30 years of hard labor . . . !

Big Charlie was **BIG**, but we managed to continue our "traveling show" (actresses that we **are**! Big Charlie took a piece of paper and a pen and glared at us. FEAR! We were so scared, we almost forgot how to sign. Finally, after what seemed to be an eternity, Charlie finished writing, handed us the note, then broke into a boyish grin. His note read:

"Yes, this is the way to Maryland. Over the bridge and 95 South. You should have your behinds smacked for making an illegal U-turn and risking your lives and the lives of others. Have a safe trip. Goodbye." Thank you, Big Charlie . . .

To be continued



The quarterly magazine of Gallaudet College: focuses on the programs and activities of the world's only accredited liberal arts college for the deaf and speaks out on issues affecting the needs and rights of all deaf people. Subscription: \$3.00 a year in U.S., \$4.00 elsewhere. For a sample copy write to the Office of Alumni/-Public Relations, Kendall Green, Washington, D.C. 20002.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Mervin D. Garretson, President

Charles C. Estes, Secretary-Treasurer

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Director

A Rose by Any Name . . . ?

President's Message

—Mervin D. Garretson



For more than a century teachers, counselors, religious workers, parents and deaf persons have formed a fairly tight knit community, interactive among ourselves and involved in concerns arising from deafness. We've not always had agreement, but it's been a give-and-take dialogue rather than a closed-end monologue. While such an island system has inevitable drawbacks, relatively apart from the mainstream as it may be, the situation has produced a group that was knowledgeable, sensitive and aware, and one which continues to find the word "deaf" acceptable, useful and symbolic.

However, in recent years we've had an influx of large numbers of special education people and others with only superficial contact with deaf people, if indeed any at all. Frequently these individuals are extremely naive about deafness, its psychocultural and linguistic overtones, and about our local, state, national and international organizational network. Too often their focus may be on the hearing loss rather than the human attributes, feelings or wishes of the deaf person himself. As was expressed at an international conference on audiology in London some years ago, "I sometimes wonder if certain segments of our profession do not tend to spend an undue amount of time and energy on conceptual esoterica and analysis which bear very little application or relevance to the realities of human living."

We are perfectly comfortable with the term **deaf**. We're not sure why it bothers some people. Granted, it is a four-letter word. But Webster's is replete with four-letter symbols other than the Anglo-Saxon term one finds on sidewalks, billboards and in the traditional public restroom. One has but to know the deaf community, national and international, and to consult with knowledgeable parents, friends and professionals to realize that "deaf" is far from obsolete, and remains very much de rigueur today. Deaf awareness . . . deaf pride . . . deaf culture . . . deaf power . . . the National Association of the Deaf . . . the National Fraternal Society for the Deaf . . . American Athletic Association of the Deaf . . . the International Association of Parents of the Deaf . . . the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf. I'm not sure a rose by any name would smell as sweet.

A passing review of the literature on deafness back to the 18th century probably would produce an index of evolutionary change, growth and development in medicine, audiology, education, rehabilitation, psychology, perceptions—naïve and otherwise—of deaf culture, and of course in semantics.

During the 19th century, (and unfortunately, still occasionally today) "deaf" tended to be combined with a couple of other four-letter words such as "dumb" and "mute." One would note terminological distinctions like congenitally deaf, adventitiously deaf, prelingual and postlingual deafness and of current vintage the umbrella "hearing impaired," which provides utility as an all-inclusive universe for the various subsets of hearing loss ranging from the profoundly deaf to the mildly hard of hearing. And yet right up to this issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN the majority of the world's deaf population stubbornly insists on identifying with the symbolic "deaf."

American Annals of the Deaf . . . Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf . . . National Congress of Jewish Deaf . . . the International Catholic Deaf Association . . . American

Deafness and Rehabilitation Association . . . Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf . . . clubs for the deaf . . . day and residential schools and classes for the deaf.

Some time ago the National Association for Hearing and Speech Action (NAHSA) conducted a survey of the needs of people with hearing losses and how these needs could be met by service organizations such as Lions International. Among respondents was Joan C. Maynard, specialist in the Division of Special Education, Maryland State Department of Education. One of her recommendations was to discontinue use of the word, "deaf." In her letter Ms. Maynard urged switching to such terminology as "language-handicapped," "speech handicapped," "hearing handicapped," or communicative handicapped." We tend to agree in part with Gallaudet's president, Edward C. Merrill, himself a member of NAHSA, who responded:

"Unless you are a deaf person or are reporting a policy of a group of deaf persons, I think your decision to eliminate the word 'deaf' is most presumptive . . . I personally feel that this kind of label ('communicative handicapped') would be infinitively more devastating than 'deaf person.' I should hope we could use deaf as an adjective rather than as a noun. This signifies quite correctly that the individual is a person who does not hear."

We challenge such attempts to speak for the deaf community without involving representative organizations in such recommendations or decisions. Our inclination is to say "We're in the pool, swimming. We know what the water's like. Bystanders should jump in with us and get the feel of it or stay out." It's just as presumptive to insist on words like Negro, colored or the derogatory "nigger" when this ethnic group has made it clear that "black is beautiful." I also believe that **deaf** has its uses both as an adjective and a noun. I see little difference between Blacks and black people, Jews and Jewish people, Catholics and Catholic people, Americans and American people, Chicanos and Chicano people. If **deaf** is an acceptable adjective, it certainly is equally acceptable as a noun . . . Gallaudet as the world's only liberal arts college for the deaf . . . National Technical Institute for the Deaf . . . CSUN's Leadership Training Program for the Deaf.

And at the international level . . . Canadian Association of the Deaf . . . the British Deaf Association . . . All India Federation of the Deaf . . . Confederation Nationale des Sourds de France . . . Danske Doves Landsforbund . . . Federacion Nacional de Sociedades de Sordomudos . . . The Ghana Society for the Deaf . . . Ente Nazionale Sordomuti . . . Japanese Federation of the Deaf . . . Polski Związek Gluchych . . . Savaz Gluvich Jugoslavije . . . Confederacion Argentina de Sordomudos . . . and so on to the World Federation of the Deaf.

Not to belabor the point, but a rose is a rose is a rose is a rose. Adapting slightly the lines of the poet Leonora Speyer:

*"Fools that would change 'deaf,' and they
Hearing nothing all their day."*

NAD Receives Grant For Training And Job Placement Project

The National Association of the Deaf has received a \$149,998.88 Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) grant for operation of a Deaf Workers and Job Placement Project. The contract for the project, to run from November 1, 1977, through September 30, 1978, was signed by Dr. Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Director of NAD, on November 4 in the presence of Willis A. Ethridge, Project Director.

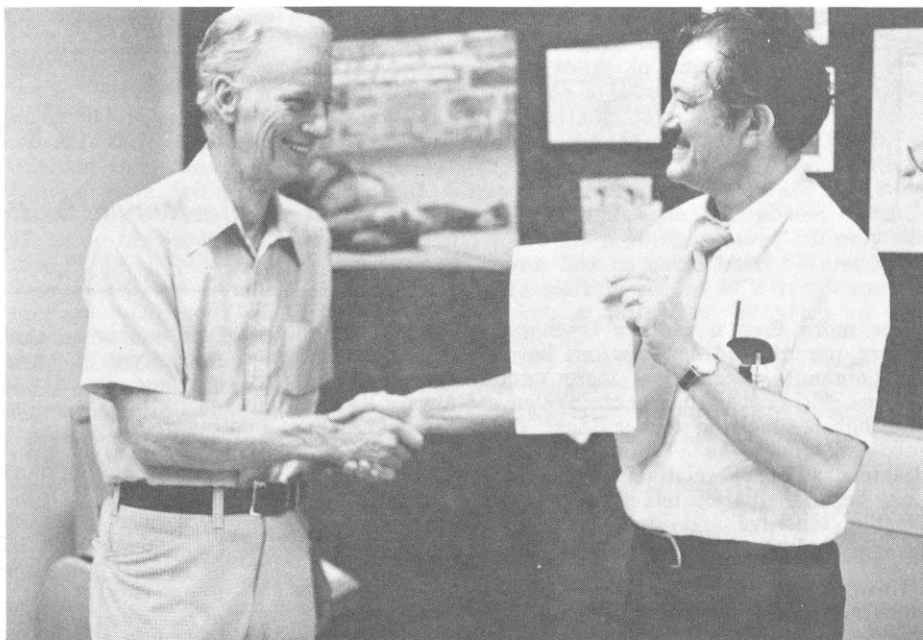
The goals are to train or place 40 individuals, 30 deaf and 10 hearing, in clerical work, office procedures and/or direct mail operations; to train 10 hearing persons, who can serve as communication links between newly employed deaf persons trained in this program and their supervisors, co-workers and other personnel as needed; and to provide a 70 per cent satisfactory job placement rate within the concentration area of training for the 40 deaf and hearing participants within the one year of CETA support.

Sign language will be taught to hearing students for two hours per day for 20 weeks with the goal of having deaf students paired on jobs with hearing students skilled in signs and interpreting to help the deaf employees communicate with employers and co-workers.

To be eligible for the training, deaf students must be unemployed or underemployed and in need of learning basic skills of job application, work habits, punctuality, dress and social adjustment.

The area serving the project will be Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland and referrals will be sought from CETA prime sponsors, the Maryland Rehabilitation Center, Maryland School for the Deaf, Model Secondary School for the Deaf, Gallaudet College Sign Language Programs, Civil Service Commission and Goodwill Industries.

Project Director Ethridge, who recently received his M.S. degree in Education Administration from Canisius College in Buffalo, New York, will supervise



CETA CONTRACT—Willis A. Ethridge (left), Project Director, and Frederick C. Schreiber, NAD Executive Director, are all smiles on the occasion of the signing of the contract with the CETA on November 4, 1977.

all aspects of the program and make contacts with potential employers in the area to educate them on the capabilities of the deaf clients. He stated that he will try to provide employers with individually trained personnel to specifically meet their needs.

Ethridge will head a project staff that will include a clerical skills instructor, direct mail skills instructor, part-time sign language teacher for 10 hearing people and part-time fiscal officer who will provide bookkeeping and accounting services.

The direct-mail trainees will work in the NAD's Publishing Division and they will learn the operation of Cheshire labeling equipment, folding and inserting machines, shrink wrap, postage meters and other machinery and skills to render them employable by Federal, state

or local government agencies or private industry.

Clerical skills trainees will learn various skills such as typing, filing, use of mag card machinery, office procedures, receptionist work, duplicating equipment operation and secretarial skills, in various locations in the NAD's Halex House which is the home of several organizations that serve the deaf. Some of these agencies in the building are themselves potential employers.

Ethridge expected hiring of the staff to be completed and the first group of trainees to be entering the program by December 1. He noted that there will be a possibility of expanding the program after the first year of operation. The project is anticipated to serve as a model for others that may be developed in the future.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF New Members

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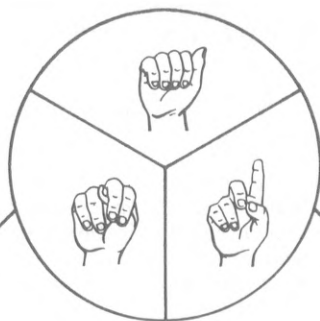
Georgia Association of the Deaf	\$1,000.00
Terry Wright	10.00
Mary Ann Locke	
(In memory of Judith Segovia)	15.00
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(In memory of John Gerald Costello, father of Pat Schulb)	31.00

Contribution to Jr. NAD

Nancy Rarus	\$50.00
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NATIONAL OFFICERS—Officers of three prominent organizations of the deaf were present at the Illinois Association of the Deaf convention held in Springfield in June 1977. Left to right: Frank B. Sullivan, Grand President, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf; Evelyn Zola, Board Member, National Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf; and Mervin D. Garretson, President, National Association of the Deaf.



COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS PROGRAM

Terrence J. O'Rourke, Director

Edward C. Carney, Assistant Director

Angela K. Thames, Adm. Assistant

Initial West Coast Evaluations Planned

We are pleased to be able to announce that the first SIGN evaluations of candidates for possible professional certification as teachers of Sign Language are to be held in California. As has been explained previously in these columns the prime obstacle to conducting training workshops and evaluations has been the problem of securing the necessary funding.

An agreement has been worked out with American River College in Sacramento for conducting a training and evaluation the third weekend of February 1978. This is seen as a breakthrough in that we long have been desirous of beginning such a professional certification program on the West Coast.

We regret that it will not be open to all who desire to participate. Owing to the restrictions of time and the fact

that the American River is funding this for the benefit of its own teachers and a few others on an invitational basis, only teachers from the general area in which the college is located can be included at this time.

We are aware that there are many other persons in California and nearby states who are desirous of undertaking these examinations. We are negotiating with several other institutions and agencies in hope that additional sessions may be set up to permit certification of additional West Coast teachers of Sign Language.

Meanwhile, all SIGN members should note the story elsewhere in these columns concerning the evaluations planned at the NAD Convention in Rochester in July 1978.

SIGN Evaluations Planned For July 1978

Members of Sign Instructors Guidance Network who have been waiting for another opportunity to be evaluated for possible certification as professional teachers of Sign Language will be pleased to learn that such evaluative sessions definitely are planned for July 1978. They are to be conducted in Rochester, New York, concurrently with the 34th Biennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf.

Site of the convention is the Americana-Rochester Hotel, and the dates are to be July 2-8, 1978. Owing to the fact that the convention of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf be held a week previous in the same city, it is anticipated that a large number of qualified applicants will be in attendance.

It is suggested that readers who are desirous of undertaking the professional examinations inform the SIGN office of

your intentions well in advance in order that we may determine that you meet the minimum requirements set forth in the new **Standards and Criteria** which are to become effective July 1, 1978. Teachers who are not now SIGN members and who want to apply for the professional evaluations at Rochester must become members of SIGN no later than April 1, 1978, in order to meet the requirement of 90 days prior membership.

We would be pleased to answer inquiries, which may be directed to SIGN or to the Communicative Skills Program in care of the NAD.

Future NAD Conventions

1978—Rochester, N. Y.

1980—Cincinnati, Ohio

1982—St. Louis, Mo.

Committee Meets To Plan NSSLRT

San Diego, California, was the site of the second meeting of the Planning Committee for the Second National Symposium on Sign Language Research and Teaching on December 11-13, 1977. Considerable progress can be reported in firming up the arrangements. We are pleased to be able to report this because of the increasing number of inquiries received in CSP office indicating nationwide anticipation of a follow-up to the highly successful and historic meeting in Chicago last May.

The Hotel Del Coronado is the place. October 16-19, 1978, are the dates. For those readers who may not be all that familiar with the southwestern parts of California, we hasten to add that the hotel is situated in the town of Coronado which is located on a small island in San Diego Bay. It is quite favorably situated from the viewpoint of accessibility, being only a short drive across a causeway from the municipal airport in San Diego.

Although there were a few new faces, basically the same committee which planned and conducted the initial Symposium again are donating their time and expertise. The program format will also be essentially the same. The few anticipated changes evolved from the constructive criticisms of participants in Chicago. One important change which we are confident will meet with widespread approval is that all of the workshops will be given twice. There was same disappointment last year over the fact that some of the key workshops were scheduled simultaneously and a number of people expressed frustration that they were unable to be in two places at the same time.

CSP Director Terrence J. O'Rourke will serve as chairperson, and Mrs. Angela Thames, administrative assistant in the CSP office, again will lend her talents to the task of keeping the wheels turning by serving as the executive secretary for the Symposium. Other members of the Planning Committee are Dr. Ursula Bellugi, Dr. Frank Caccamise, Dr. Harry Murphy, Dr. Lawrence Fleischer, Carol Padden, William M. Kemp and Dr. Doin Hicks.

You may be sure that each month hereafter these columns will carry additional information as the plans are firmed up. Meanwhile, mark your calendar and plan your budget so that you will not be among those who miss out on this exciting and stimulating professional meeting. The attendance at Chicago and the already sizable amount of correspondence relative to the Second Symposium leads us to believe that the 1978 meeting will be even more heavily attended. While the facilities at Hotel Del Coronado are considered to be adequate for our needs, if the response exceeds our expectations the accommodations will be assigned on a strictly "first come, first served" basis. Don't say we didn't warn you! And we look forward to hearing from you soon regarding your intentions.

ACCD Board Castigates Califano

NAD/CSP Director Terrence J. O'Rourke, who concurrently serves as vice president of the American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities, attended a meeting of the ACCD Board of Directors on December 3-4, 1977, in Phoenix, Arizona. Gary Olsen, NAD Board Member who represents the NAD on the ACCD board, also was in attendance.

Besides the customary routine business of such meetings, the ACCD board was highly critical of HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano, Jr., for repeated and continuing delaying actions within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare which in effect are depriving disabled persons from their rights as outlined in the regulations for implementing the provisions of Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act. In a most unusual action, the board voted unanimously for a vigilant monitoring of Califano's compliance with the regulations, as well as departmental compliance with Executive Order 11914.

This vigilance on the part of ACCD was brought about by the receipt of information to the effect that new complaints alleging discrimination under Section 504 would not even be investigated until 1980 at the earliest. Additionally, concern was generated by the fact that agencies within the department have not yet even reached an agreement among themselves as to what the new rules mean, that HEW has not significantly raised its dismal record of employment of disabled people (currently, less than 1.5%, which is one of the worst records in government), and that the department has not allocated any of its \$1 million in technical assistance contracts toward helping disabled people and the organizations which serve them to become more aware of Section 504's provisions, and more capable in offering the recipients the consultation mandated by the regulations.

NITC Directors Meeting At NYU

NAD/CSP Assistant Director Edward C. Carney represented the NAD at a meeting of the directors of the National Interpreters Training Consortium at New York University on Friday, December 2, 1977.

Deliberations centered upon the possibility of renewing the supportive grant through RSA, an expanded service program for training of personnel in various kinds and levels of interpreting skills, the acceptance into the Consortium membership of the Oregon College of Education and the possible effects on NITC activities of the implementation of Federal regulations which will have a profound impact upon education, rehabilitation services and employment opportunities for deaf citizens.

Other persons attending the meeting were Dr. Jerome D. Schein and Mrs. Janet Acevedo of New York University;

Effective July 1, 1978

Standards And Criteria For S.I.G.N. Certification

To be eligible to participate in the certification process, a candidate must meet the following requirements:

- 1) The candidate must have been a paid member of SIGN at least 90 days prior to taking the evaluation.
- 2) The candidate must have a minimum of 240 clock hours of paid experience teaching manual communication in an accepted program* with the past three years.
- 3) The candidate must have a minimum of five years of contact with and use of manual communication.

Additionally, the candidate must meet **one** of the following requirements:

- 1) a B.A. or M.A. degree in education or a related field
or
- 2) a B.A. or M.A. degree in any field **plus** 120 clock hours of paid, supervised experience teaching manual communication in an accepted program*
or
- 3) 60 clock hours of paid experience teaching manual communication in an accepted program* under the supervision of a Comprehensive Permanent Certified member of SIGN
- 4) 240 clock hours of paid, supervised experience teaching manual communication in an accepted program*

*An accepted program is defined as follows:

An accepted program of manual communication instruction is one that is affiliated with a public or private agency, an educational institution or a continuing education program in which the manual communication instructors are paid and which has a supervisor or coordinator of manual communication courses.

Sign Instructor's Guidance Network (SIGN)

A personal data questionnaire will be mailed to new members upon receipt of membership dues. It should be returned promptly to SIGN at the address given below. Membership certificates will be issued to all new members and are valid for a period of one year. Membership certificates in no way presuppose any rating of the qualifications of the individual as a teacher of Sign Language. They do, however, make you eligible for the evaluative examinations leading to professional certification. These evaluations will be conducted periodically at times and sites which will be determined and publicized well in advance.

CHECK ONE

- ☐ Yes, I want to join the NAD's organization for Sign Language Instructors (SIGN) and become immediately eligible for all benefits i.e., Advancing Membership in the NAD, which includes a one year's subscription to THE DEAF AMERICAN magazine, and 20% discount on single items of publications produced by or specifically for the NAD for my individual use. Make check for \$25 payable to the NAD. Membership good for one year.
- ☐ Yes, I want to join SIGN—and am already an individual Advancing Member of the NAD. Enclosed is my check for \$10 giving me membership in SIGN and making me eligible for the 20% discount on single items for my individual use of publications produced by or specifically for the NAD. Membership good for one year.

PLEASE PRINT

Name

Street Address

City State Zip Code.....

IMPORTANT!

Make check payable to the National Association of the Deaf, but address the envelope to: NAD-SIGN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

William E. Woodrick, University of Tennessee; Robert R. Lauritsen, St. Paul Technical Vocational Institute; Dr. Lottie Reikehof and Rita L. Dominique, Gallau-

det College; Dr. Armin G. Turechek, University of Arizona; and S. Melvin Carter and Dr. G. Earl Sanders, California State University, Northridge.

Junior National Association of the Deaf

PROMOTING THE TOMORROW OF ALL THE DEAF

BY WORKING WITH THE DEAF YOUTH OF TODAY

Fifth Biennial Convention Of The New Jersey Association Of The Deaf

The fifth biennial convention of the New Jersey Association of the Deaf was held during the Labor Day weekend, September 2-5, at the Regency Hyatt House, Cherry Hill, New Jersey. I was one of the eight participants in the Rap Session sponsored by the Junior National Association of the Deaf. The other participants were Frank Turk, our moderator; Walt McMillan, North Carolina; Bruce Hilbok, New York; Mary Ann Snyder and Jackie Roth, both from Maryland; Shelia Lane, California; and Jennifer Thomas, North Carolina.

We had several silent questions that were asked by our moderator. Here are some of those questions:

1. Young people at MKSD-NJSD are Jr. NAD members, but when they leave school, they cease to be leaders. Why?

2. Communication between the youth and deaf adults. How can it be improved?
3. Understanding of deaf leadership
4. How to motivate young people to be leaders while in school.
5. Parent-involvement for better relationships with deaf youth.
6. Language development as a leadership tool.

Each of us participants explained our opinions about these questions to help the other people understand the relationship between youth and deaf adults. We also discussed problems of these relationships.

We suggested that the New Jersey Association of the Deaf establish a Youth Leadership Workshop Committee. The purpose of this committee would be to

help youth get involved with deaf adults and develop their leadership ability.

This is what our Jr. NAD motto says, "Promoting the Tomorrow of All the Deaf by Working with the Deaf Youth of Today." The meaning of this is that the young deaf people should learn from older deaf people and develop their responsibilities and leadership qualities. In the future, the youth can pass on what they have learned to help everyone live a better life.

At the end of the rap session, it seemed that everyone enjoyed hearing all of our opinions. I myself appreciated the fact that the NJAD brought up the rap session program and I believe that each state association should have one at its convention—Barbara Briden, New Jersey.

Junior NAD Chapters Number 84

At the present time, there are 84 chapters of Junior NAD in schools/programs for the deaf throughout the country and a membership of over 3,000. In addition to this, there are chapters in the Virgin Isles, Guam, Canada and Germany, a total of 92 altogether.

When first formed in 1960, there were chapters in Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, Minnesota, Oklahoma and California. The adult advisors of these chapters, respectively, were G. Dewey Coats, Viola McDowell, Richard Tuma, Marvin Marshall, W. Ted Griffing and Lawrence Newman.

The first national director was Dr. Mervin Garretson, our present NAD president, who was followed in succession by Viola McDowell, Richard Tuma and Frank Turk.

The forthcoming Jr. NAD activities are as follows:

July 19-August 16, 1978—Annual Deaf Youth Leadership Camp, Swan Lake Lodge, Pengilly, Minnesota.

August 8-14, 1978—6th Biennial National Convention, Swan Lake Lodge.

April 1979—Eastern Deaf Youth Conference, Marie Katzenbach School for the Deaf, Trenton, New Jersey.

April 1979—Western Deaf Youth Conference, Washington State School for the Deaf, Vancouver.

July 18-August 15, 1979—Annual Deaf Youth Leadership Camp, Swan Lake Lodge.

June or August 1980—7th Biennial National Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio or Florida School for the Deaf, St. Augustine.

The Junior NAD has come a long way. It will continue to grow and it is inevitable that the parent organization, the

NAD, will eventually get stronger itself because of the Jr. NAD activities.

The 1976-78 national officers are: Frank R. Turk, Washington, D.C., Director; Leo A. Burke, Newington, Connecticut, Associate Director; Keith M. Cagle, Salem, Oregon, Student Director; Wilton A. McMillan, Secretary; Allen Matthews, Morganton, North Carolina, Treasurer; Howard M. Palmer, Jackson, Mississippi, Project Coordinator; Betty M. Taylor, Omaha, Nebraska, Student-at-Large; Jack Levesque, Boston, Massachusetts and

Frances Marzloff, Staunton, Virginia, Advisors-at-Large; Gerard R. Winalski, Alexandria, Virginia, Financial Consultant; Henry Lee Dorsey, Silver Spring, Maryland, Research Coordinator; Gary W. Olsen, Indianapolis, Camp Director; and Harold J. Domich, Bladensburg, Maryland, Special Consultant.

The national headquarters is located on the campus of Gallaudet College, 7th and Florida Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. Telephone: 202-447-0741 (voice) or 202-447-0480 (TTY).

Swan Lake Lodge To Host National Jr. NAD Convention

The 6th Biennial National Jr. NAD Convention will take place at Swan Lake Lodge in Pengilly, Minnesota, the site of the annual NAD-sponsored Leadership Camp Program for Deaf Youth, August 8-14, 1978. The Leadership Camp trainees will be the official hosts to the meeting as a part of their training program, the idea being to carry their experiences in this area over to the other areas of work as a state association convention, for example.

For further information, write directly to Frank R. Turk, Jr., NAD Director, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C. 20002. The tentative 1978 Convention agenda is as follows:

Monday, August 7

All Day—ARRIVALS
3:30 p.m.—ADVISORS MEETING NO. 1
5:30 p.m.—SUPPER
7:30 p.m.—ICE BREAKER
9:30 p.m.—REFRESHMENTS

Tuesday, August 8

7:30 a.m.—BREAKFAST
8:30 a.m.—OPENING SESSION
9:00 a.m.—LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCE NO. 1: "A Realistic View of the Role of the Junior NAD in the School and Community"
Speaker: Dr. Mervin Garretson, NAD President
10:00 a.m.—CONCLUSION: (Follow-up to LEARNING EXPERIENCE No. 1) Frank R. Turk, National Jr. NAD Director
10:15 a.m.—TOUR OF SWAN LAKE LODGE & PONTOON BOAT RIDES

12:00 NOON—LUNCH

1:00 p.m.—LEARNING EXPERIENCE No. 2: "Think-Response Games for Leadership Development"

Speaker: Nancy Rarus, Academic Principal Arizona School for the Deaf, Tucson

2:00 p.m.—CONCLUSION: Joanne Hamblin, Jr. NAD Advisor California School for the Deaf, Riverside

2:15 p.m.—LEARNING EXPERIENCE No. 3: "Effective and Meaningful Communication"

Speaker: Jack R. Gannon, Director Alumni/Public Relations Office, Gallaudet College

3:15 P.M.—CONCLUSION: Ralph White, NAD President-Elect

3:30 P.M.—RECREATION: Waterskiing, swimming, canoeing, fishing, volleyball, bocce ball, horseshoes

5:30 p.m.—SUPPER

7:30 p.m.—SOCIAL GET-TOGETHER: Gee Jay Show

8:30 p.m.—INFORMAL SOCIAL-LEADERSHIP GAMES

Wednesday, August 9

5:30 a.m.—BREAKFAST

6:15 a.m.—DEPARTURE: Boundary Waters Canoe Country, Ely, Minnesota—overnight canoe program

Thursday, August 10

7:30 a.m.—BREAKFAST

8:15 a.m.—CLEAN UP: Closing of canoe program

9:00 a.m.—FIELD TRIP: Tower-Soudan Underground Mines, Tower, Minnesota, Minnesota Museum of Mining, Chisholm, Minnesota

12:00 NOON—BOX LUNCHES

1:00 p.m.—BUSINESS MEETING No. 1

Presiding Officer: Keith Cagle, Student Jr. NAD Director, National Technical Institute for the Deaf

Agenda: Jr. NAD Awards
Constitution/By-Laws
Research

2:30 p.m.—LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCE No. 4: "Effective Leadership Development"
Speaker: Gary W. Olsen, Youth Leadership Camp Director

3:30 p.m.—CONCLUSION: Harold J. Domich, Professor
 Department of History, Gallaudet College

3:45 P.M.—LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCE No. 5: Special State Association Program
Speakers-facilitators: Ed Van Tighem, President, Montana Association of the Deaf
 Bob Cook, President, Minnesota Association of the Deaf
 Steve Miller, President, Indiana Association of the Deaf
 Alyce Germain, President, Michigan Association of the Deaf
 John Buckmaster, President South Dakota Association of the Deaf
 Beverly Steskal, President Nebraska Association of the Deaf

4:45 p.m.—CONCLUSION: Ralph White, NAD President-Elect

5:00 p.m.—SPECIAL PRESENTATION: "Canoe Club: Its Place in the School Curriculum"
Speaker: Norman Oja, Vocational Teacher Florida School for the Deaf, St. Augustine.

5:30 p.m.—SUPPER

7:30 p.m.—LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCE No. 6: Special Fund-Raising Program (Las Vegas type format)

Friday, August 11

7:30 a.m.—BREAKFAST

8:30 a.m.—LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCE No. 7: "How to Develop a Productive Youth Organization"
Speaker: Lawrence Forestal, Principal Milburn Public Program for the Deaf Milburn, New Jersey

9:30 a.m.—CONCLUSION: Andrew J. Vasnich, Dean of Students, New York School for the Deaf, White Plains

9:45 a.m.—LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCE No. 8: "Compensation for Deficiencies"
Speaker: Yerker Andersson, Professor Department of Sociology, Gallaudet College

10:45 a.m.—CONCLUSION: Thomas J. Posedly, Deaf Architect, Tucson, Arizona

11:00 a.m.—LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCE No. 9: "Assembly Presentation Ideas and Suggestions"
Speaker-facilitators: Ms. Melinda C. Padden, Academic Teacher, Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick Gerard R. Winalski, Media Specialist, Model Secondary School for the Deaf

12:00 NOON—LUNCH

1:00 p.m.—BUSINESS MEETING No. 2
 Presiding Officer: Betty M. Taylor, Jr. NAD Student-at-Large
 Nebraska School for the Deaf, Omaha
 Agenda: Position papers: Public Law 94-142, Total Communication, Education of the deaf

2:30 p.m.—LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCE No. 10: "Utilization of Today's Social and Educational Opportunities"
 Moderator: Dr. William Castle, Acting Director, National Technical Institute for the Deaf
 Panelists: Dr. Gilbert Delgado, Dean, Gallaudet Graduate School, Jackie Roth, Recruiter, Gallaudet College, Harmon Menkis, Communication Specialist, National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Don G. Pettingill, Director of Demonstration, Continuing Education, Gallaudet College, James Jones, Instructor, St. Paul Technical-Vocational Institute, Patria Forsythe, Staff Member, Senate Committee on the Handicapped, John Smith, Administrator, Minnesota Outward Bound School, Mel Carter, Administrator, California State University at Northridge, Lupe S. Bryant, Director of Admissions, Model Secondary School for the Deaf

4:00 p.m.—RECREATION & ADVISORS MEETING No. 2

5:30 p.m.—SUPPER

7:30 p.m.—TALENT SHOW: Miss Jr. NAD & Creative Talent Preliminaries
Saturday, August 12

7:30 a.m.—BREAKFAST

8:30 a.m.—LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCE No. 11: "Significant School & Community Projects"
Speaker: To be selected (local person actively involved in community affairs)

9:30 a.m.—CONCLUSION: Ms. Lupe S. Bryant, Director of Admissions, Model Secondary School for the Deaf

9:45 a.m.—LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCE No. 12: "INVOLVEMENT OF PARENTS IN JUNIOR NAD"
Speakers: Roselyn Rosen, Director, PL 94-142 Program, Gallaudet College
 Director, International Association of

Parents of the Deaf

10:45 a.m.—CONCLUSION: Dr. Joseph P. Youngs, Jr., Superintendent, Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf

11:00 a.m.—SPECIAL PRESENTATION: "Personal Views of a Deaf-Blind Person"
Speaker: Arthur Roehrig, Director, Deaf-Blind Program, Gallaudet College

12:00 NOON—LUNCH

1:00 p.m.—BUSINESS MEETING No. 3
 Presiding Officer: 1979 Jr. NAD President, St. Augustine School for the Deaf, Brattleboro, Vermont
 Agenda: Committee Reports, New Business

2:30 p.m.—SPECIAL PRESENTATION (to be selected)

3:30 p.m.—RECREATION

5:30 p.m.—SUPPER

7:30 p.m.—ENTERTAINMENT: Special leadership-oriented program of games and dancing

Sunday, August 13

7:30 a.m.—BREAKFAST

8:30 a.m.—SPECIAL CULTURAL PROGRAM

9:30 a.m.—BUSINESS MEETING No. 4

Presiding Officer: 1979 Jr. NAD President, California School for the Deaf, Berkeley
 Agenda: Delegates to 1980 NAD Convention 1980 & 1982 Convention Bids

10:45 a.m.—BULL SESSION: An informal meeting with representatives from:
 National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Gallaudet College, St. Paul Technical-Vocational Institute, National Association of the Deaf, California State University at Northridge Seattle Community College, Ohlone College, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, State Associations

12:00 NOON—LUNCH

1:00 p.m.—ON OWN: Seaplane rides

6:30 p.m.—BANQUET
Speaker: Dr. Edward C. Merrill, Jr., President, Gallaudet College
 Talent Show: Miss Jr. NAD Finals, Creative Talent Finals
 Awards
 Dance Program
 Candlelight Program
 Pontoon Boat Rides

Metropolitan NYC Chapter Celebrates 10th Anniversary

One of the nation's most active Junior NAD chapters, the Metropolitan New York City Chapter, celebrated its 10th Anniversary Charter Night on Saturday, December 10, 1977, at St. Mark's Church in Jackson Heights.

The guest speaker was Frank R. Turk, the National Jr. NAD Director, who stressed the importance of youth-adult

partnership in bringing to all deaf people the best possible American life.

The other program highlights were presentation of awards, a variety of skits depicting the chapter activities and dancing to live music.

The chapter advisor is Albert Hlibok of Flushing, a well-known active deaf leader in the state of New York.

NTD Sponsors Playwright Contest

The National Theatre of the Deaf is now accepting scripts by deaf authors for its Annual Deaf Playwrights Conference in June 1978. All submissions must be original and unproduced, and there is only one restriction—each script must be a complete play; one-act or full-length. The deadline for all entries is February 1, 1978.

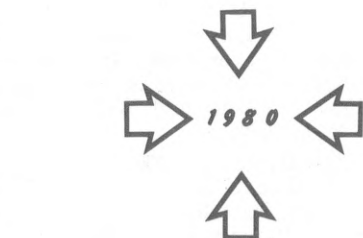
Five of the submitted scripts will be selected, and their playwrights will be notified by April 1, 1978. The National Theatre of the Deaf will provide them with an opportunity to undertake the experience of having their own plays directed, stage read and critiqued by theater professionals during the conference.

Playwrights will be invited to the O'Neill Center for five weeks. For the first three, they will attend the NTD's Professional School for Deaf Theater Personnel, and participate in classes with students. Then they will concentrate on the conference for the final two weeks.

Playwrights will receive Federal scholarships to attend the school, plus transport and room and board at O'Neill. During the second week of the conference they will receive a \$200 stipend.

The dates of the Professional School for Deaf Theater Personnel will be June 2-July 6, 1978. The conference will run concurrently with the school during the last two weeks, from June 18 to July 6.

Two copies of each submission must be sent to Patrick A. Graybill, coordina-



NAD Fees (Annual)

Individual Membership -----\$15.00*
 Husband-Wife Membership -- 25.00*
 Organizational Affiliation --- 25.00
 *Includes DEAF AMERICAN subscription
 DEAF AMERICAN subscription, \$6.00 per year or \$11.00 for two years. Send remittance to the National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

tor, in care of the National Theatre of the Deaf, 305 Great Neck Road, Waterford, Connecticut 06385.

The Conference is funded in part by the Ford Foundation as well as by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education.

Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor:

There are some inaccurate statements in the article on the VISTA lawyer (November 1977 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN). The DVR provided most, not some, financial assistance for my interpreters for my law studies, and paid them six dollars per hour.

I want to acknowledge that my DVR counselor, Mrs. Catherine Munro, and my interpreters including Mrs. Rosamaria Lucafio and Mrs. Cindy Griffiths provided me invaluable service and supports during my law school years.

Robert J. Mather
East Riverdale, Maryland

* * *

Dear Editor:

I have read with great interest the comprehensive account of the American team in Bucharest. I was there and I, too, experienced the conditions which are described; however, the article is unfair in that it leaves the reader the impression that these conditions are unique to Romania or to Communist countries. I have no desire to defend the philosophy of these countries; however, I would like to point out some cold, hard facts.

1. The sale of bottled water is normal in all countries. I do not know of any country which gives away free soft drinks with meals. Rust on the rim of a Coke bottle is found in most countries.

2. As a veteran traveler, I have long since learned not to drink tap water. The only place I permit ice is outside the bottle or glass, not inside. I find it strange that no mention was made of any digestive problems during their Morocco tour. I have been told that half the team was sick on the plane ride home.

3. The ten dollar protest fee which is mentioned as an example of price gouging is required by the rules of our organization and is retained by us, not the referees or the host country. Such a protest fee is common among all sporting organizations. The money is returned if the protest is upheld; otherwise it goes into our (CISS) treasury.

While we (CISS) had many organizational problems with these Bucharest Games, one must remember that they took place not long after a disastrous earthquake. Personally, I experienced none of the problems mentioned. My guide was efficient; my driver drove like a race car driver (but more cautiously than is the case in Rome, Tokyo or Paris), but had no accidents and didn't even come close to one; my beer was warm from time to time until I got the waiter trained (but have you drunk British beer?); I didn't always like the food.

On the other hand, I would have missed my plane home if my guide and driv-

er had not come at 6 a.m. (after getting back at 2 a.m.) to take me to the airport. One of my officers suffered a heart attack upon arrival. When I mentioned this to Ion Dinca, the mayor of Bucharest, at the opening ceremonies, he immediately spoke to his assistant and I later learned that the best heart specialist in the city had been assigned to the case. (The man is now recovering at home in Germany.) All these are, I think, examples that people are people—good, bad and indifferent.

Jerald M. Jordan
Washington, D.C. President, CISS

* * *

Dear Editor:

Why are we willing to settle for so little in our Sign Language programs? Why don't we expect the same treatment of Sign Languages and Sign Language specialists that is accorded to other languages and language specialists?

When I lived in Michigan, I was fortunate to have been involved in the development of the B.A. degree program in interpreting at Madonna College. Since its inception, that program has broadened from an interpreting program to a sign language program with a concentration in interpreting as but one of several options. I would have opposed this reorientation in the beginning, but the directors of the program had more foresight than I and have consequently evolved one of the best Sign Language programs in the country. I now see the wisdom of their approach and would now encourage them to go even further.

Did you know that programs to train interpreters of spoken languages are all masters level programs? The assumption is that it should take a person at least four years of college to learn a language well enough before he can begin to train to interpret that language. Why should we assume any less in our training of Sign Language interpreters? Madonna College now has 87 students majoring in interpreting. Upon completion of their studies, many of these students will probably be among the best, most professional interpreters in the country, but is that good enough? On a scale of 1-10, are we willing to settle for interpreters of Grade-6 just because we have never known anything better than Grade-4? Why not aim for the highest? To quote President Carter's autobiography, "Why not the best?"

What I am suggesting is that we stop pretending that large numbers of signers can be trained in four years' time to be Grade-10 interpreters. Perhaps some can, but not all. Let's be more choosy about who we are willing to call an interpreter and what we are willing to call interpreter education.

I am not advocating the abandonment of B.A. programs, but I am calling attention to the need to reassess the purposes of these programs. What we should have are B.A. degree programs with majors in Sign Languages. There should be departments of Sign Languages at colleges and universities across the country. These departments should be affiliated with the Association of Departments of Foreign Languages, and the faculty members should be active in the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL) as well as in Sign Instructors Guidance Network (SIGN). These departments should offer majors in sign languages (including possibly sign languages of other countries) and also teaching certificates to qualify persons to teach sign languages in high schools. These certified sign language teachers should be encouraged to take minors in various spoken languages to enhance their marketability, and students majoring in spoken languages should be encouraged to take minors in sign languages.

Education in interpretation should begin only after the students have completed the basic core requirements in Sign Languages, preferably at the masters level but certainly not before the beginning of the senior year. Only a select group of students, chosen after a stringent screening process, would be admitted to the interpretation concentration. Candidates would have to pass a proficiency examination in English as well as ASL, and students who could demonstrate proficiency in an additional language (spoken or signed) would be given special consideration.

To clarify, the basic degree would be a B.A. with a major in Sign Languages. The certification to teach Sign Languages and the concentration in interpretation would be options available to qualified candidates.

Of course, not every student would want to take a major or minor in Sign Languages. This has been the great accomplishment of the Madonna College program. Students from diverse majors and minors have taken ASL to satisfy their language requirements with no intentions of becoming Sign Language specialists.

Other students will not be satisfied with B.A. degrees, and for these students there should be masters degree programs in Sign Languages. A masters degree in Sign Languages might be combined with courses in deaf education to prepare language specialists in schools for the deaf, with theoretical linguistics and/or experimental psychology to prepare persons for research, with applied linguistics to prepare persons who can teach those B.A. courses in Sign Languages and interpretation, or with professional areas such as law and medicine to train interpreters in these special areas. You can use your imagination to expand these possibilities.

I have a reputation for being an ideal-

ist, but the notion of masters degrees in Sign Languages should not really strike us as so farfetched. When you think about it, there is no reason why we should not already have these programs. It is possible to get an M.A. in Swedish in several American universities. Can you imagine how many persons in the U.S. speak Swedish compared to the number of users of Sign Languages? We should, in fact have developed these M.A. programs **before** we got into B.A. programs.

Equal respect for Sign Languages carries with it equal treatment of Sign Language specialists. Sign Language teachers should be paid on a par with teachers of spoken languages, and the same goes for Sign Language interpreters. Do you know how much a professional interpreter is paid to interpret from English to Spanish, or to any other spoken language, at a scientific or professional conference? The going rate for members of the American Association of Language Specialists in 1976 was \$175 a day plus a \$35 per diem plus travel expenses and additional fringe benefits, and those rates are probably even higher today. Sign Language interpreters would do well to remember these figures whenever they are asked to interpret at \$50 a day less.

Perhaps one reason that Sign Languages are relegated to low status is that Sign Language specialists are not united. The ability to teach a Sign Language and the ability to interpret a Sign Language are entirely separate skills. They require different training procedures. Sign Language teachers and interpreters are represented by two separate organizations (SIGN and RID, respectively), as they should be. In addition, there is an organization of linguists and other scientists who are engaged in research on Sign Languages. I expect that this regional organization (the New England Sign Language Society) will soon become a part of a national network of Sign Language researchers and possibly even an international network. (A move has already begun to organize Sign Language interpreters on an international scale.) What we have, then, are three separate groups of Sign Language specialists: Sign Language teachers, interpreters and scientists. There are separate organizations for each, and rightly so, but why couldn't they be united in a single federation? Each group would retain control of its internal affairs, but they would be able to work together to plan joint conferences, to produce a journal (though each group could retain its own newsletter), and to promote Sign Languages in general.

The term "merger" has been a sore spot for Sign Language specialists—particularly interpreters—for the past few years. In 1976, the members of the RID voted overwhelmingly to reject a proposed merger with the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult

Foreign News

Coming Sports Event: Scandinavian Championship in Table Tennis and Volleyball Copenhagen, April 8, 1978.

New Zealand: A panel discussion on total communication was organized and a number of deaf adults, parents of deaf children, teachers of the deaf and other professionals working with the deaf were invited to speak. The panel was chaired by Dr. Marie Clay, professor of education at Auckland University. The panel unanimously adopted the following motion:

"That this meeting, being representative of various groups involved with the deaf, parents of deaf children and members of the deaf community, urge the Minister [of Education] to effect an immediate change in education of deaf children in New Zealand. That a standard sign system be adopted following discussion with the deaf community, parents, educators, psychologists and MOACOM [the society Manual, Oral and Aural Communication], and that adequate training programmes at all levels, deaf adults, parents of children, and professionals, be implemented without delay."

Czechoslovakia: Ninety-seven percent of students at schools for the deaf and half of students at schools for other hearing impaired children use the sign language as a method of communication. Recognizing these facts, the Czechoslovakian association of the deaf has three categories of interpreters on the basis of skills which are similar to the RID categories. This information is found in a paper presented by Jaroslav

Deaf (now the American Deafness and Rehabilitation Association, ADARA). Interpreters rejected the merger for two main reasons: 1) they were afraid they would lose their identity and 2) they do not regard themselves as deafness or rehabilitation specialists; they are language and communication specialists. What I am proposing is not a merger, but a cooperative effort on the part of persons sharing a common interest, Sign Languages.

There can be no question that Sign Languages have attracted considerable attention in recent years. This trend is encouraging, but I, for one, am not willing to fall prostrate before the hearing establishment and pray, "Thank you for these small morsels." Sign Languages ought to be part of every language curriculum in every high school in the country. Sign Language departments should be commonplace in colleges and universities—not under special education, but under foreign language programs. What I am calling for is really not unreasonable at all. It is unreasonable to settle for anything less.

Robert M. Ingram
Providence, Rhode Island

By YERKER ANDERSSON

Paur at the recent international meeting for interpreters and published in *Doves Tidskrift*, Vol. 58, No. 16, pp. 9-10.

Denmark: A deaf woman, Benedikte Winkelhorn, recently became a dentist. The first female deaf dentist in the world?

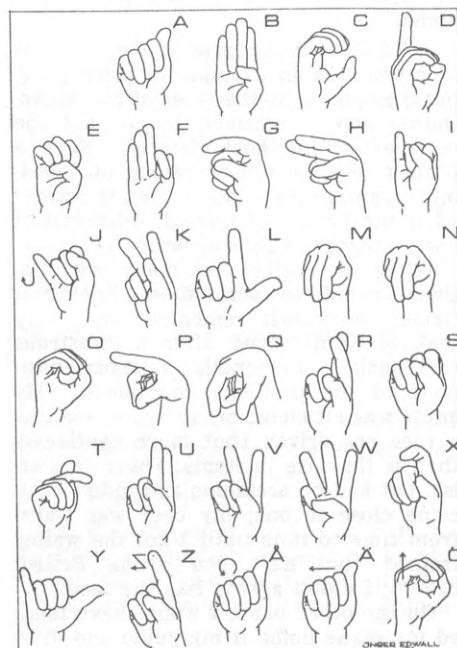
Great Britain: Two articles on the history of training programs for workers with deaf adults, including the evolution of Deaf Welfare Examination Board, were published in *The British Deaf News* (April and August, 1977).

Sweden: Hans Furth's work *Deafness and Learning* has been translated into Swedish. It is published by Wahlstrom & Widstrand.

Last year about 10,000 persons in Sweden have taken one or more courses in the language of signs.

While the Danish, Norwegian and Finnish deaf have adopted the WFD finger alphabet, the Swedish deaf are still satisfied with their present alphabet. However, the Swedes are now encouraged to learn the WFD alphabet. Finland is ahead of all other Scandinavian countries as all the schools for the deaf in Finland have already used it since several years. The WFD alphabet is similar to ours; the only difference is the "t" sign. (See picture.) The signs for the last three letters are used in Scandinavian languages.

WFD HAND ALPHABET



Harry Belsky's Scrapbook

A GESTURE OF DERISION

Lord Louis stopped at once and addressed him.

"Your pardon," said he, "am I right in believing that you directed at me a gesture of derision?"

The man started perceptibly but did not reply.

Accordingly Lord Loius put the question again.

"Oh, No, sir," he replied. "I said something to my friend that's all. He's deaf and I was talking to him in the deaf language."

The foregoing is taken from a story by Roland Pertwee in the Saturday Evening Post—D.M.J. 1916

Equal Opportunities

(Continued from page 11)

A second change in the business world is that fewer assumptions are being made concerning whether or not a handicapped person can perform well until a handicapped person has been given an opportunity to demonstrate what he can do. In other words, industry has discovered that many handicapped people can meet performance standards with reasonable accommodations.

Finally, businesses in the United States have discovered that hiring handicapped persons is good business. The point is that qualified handicapped people make good employees with outstanding records of performance and stable work histories. They learn their jobs well and tend to stay with a firm to work their way up the employment ladder.

Full Citizenship

The rehabilitation movement in the United States has been characterized by both commitment and ingenuity in accepting the challenge which life presents to handicapped people. The presence of a handicapping condition does not deprive one of his citizenship, and he does not stand alone. The rehabilitation movement not only provides the nurture he needs but very practical procedures which will enable him to develop and to exercise the potential which remains. There is increasing evidence that the United States will not only adapt its physical structures in order to provide access for handicapped persons but that society will assume a more accepting attitude toward handicapped persons. Participation and acceptance are, after all, characteristics of full citizenship and are all the handicapped person in the United States wants. With them, he will demonstrate that he has ample abilities, often unique aptitudes, which enable him to make a significant contribution to his society.

GYMNASTIC STUNT

Barboin—You seem warm, have you been exercising?

Waterman—Yes, indeed, I went to the mute's dance and swung dumb bells around all evening.—Mich. Gargoyle—DMJ, 1913

* * *

An instructive dialogue is reported have taken place at the opening day of the Sussex assizes—a juror rose in the box to ask to be exerupted from service on account of deafness.

"Are you very deaf?" said the Judge in a low tone.

"Yes, my Lord," was the prompt reply,

"You had better be sworn" said the judge.—London Globe, DMJ, 1894

* * *

FOR THE RECORD

White Plains, N.Y.: According to a story in The News, the Lexington School for the Deaf in Jackson Heights, Queens, claims it is "the only high school for the deaf accredited by the State Education Department." That is not true. Our school is the second oldest of its kind in the country, and some 50 years older than Lexington. I also take issue with the ambiguous statement that all of its graduates "plan" to go on to college. The majority of deaf students do not achieve high school levels of competence. To claim otherwise is not only to do pupils and their parents a disservice, but mislead the public, also.—Tara B. Denis,—N.Y. Daily News

* * *

Two young hearing men were traveling East from Ogden Convention on the Union Pacific and spent a part of this time in train conversing with each other by means of the manual alphabet. Seated just behind them was an old gentleman and a friend. The old gentleman, after taking stock of everything, remarked to his companion. "Why, see, these fellows are deaf. Do you notice what queer shaped heads they have? You could easily tell they were deaf by their heads." The men with queer shaped heads kept on talking on their fingers, enjoying the comments from behind. Next morning, one of them said, "Good morning," to the old gentleman. The old gentleman opened his eyes and replied, "Why, I thought you were deaf. It's your friend who is deaf, eh?" "No, he is all right, he can say a few words too," was the answer.

An examination of their heads showed them just as well shaped as the average. It is another case of attributing peculiarities to the deaf that do not exist.—Rocky Mountain Leader—Montana School for the Deaf, 1908

* * *

Carruthers—what are you learning the deaf alphabet for? Are you going to found a school?

Waite—No, but I'm trying to intro-

duce a much needed reform among opera goers.—Deaf Mutes Journal—1891

* * *

Cashier (at the theater), sir, a ticket to the stalls is three shillings, and you have only put down eighteen pence.

Old Gent—Excuse me, I shan't pay any more as I am deaf in one ear.—Fliegende Blatter, D.M.J. 1891

* * *

FIRM STAND

A little old man was seen every Sunday morning walking to the church of his choice. He was deaf, so he could not hear a word of the sermon, or the music by the choir or the hymns sung by the congregation, a scoffer asked, "Why do you spend your Sundays in that church when you can't hear a word?" He replied, "I want my neighbor to know which side I'm on."

(Take a firm stand. Let everyone know which side you are on.)—Drake, the Speakers Handbook of Humor.

* * *

Lawyer—I desire, your honor, to call attention to some peculiarities of the case. My client had a piano—a very fine piano, an expensive piano—which all the members of the family delighted to play on. One night the prisoner, a tenant in the next flat, slipped in and fixed that piano so that it would not make a sound.

Judge—Those facts can be presented at the proper time.

Lawyer—yes, your honor, but I am sure that a moment's reflection will convince you that if my client is to have full justice the jury must be comprised of deaf men.—Smith and Smith's Good News, DMJ, 1894

* * *

THE WHOLE STORY

Eminent Advocate—Now Sir, what led, to this assault?

Plaintiff—(deaf)—Yes, sir.

Advocate (louder) what caused the defendant to assault you?

Plaintiff (still deaf)—Har?

Advocate (roaring)—What made him hit you

Plaintiff—Wal, you see, squire, it was this way I called him a dad-danger liar Sez he—If you don't take that back I'll knock a bale of hay out of you—

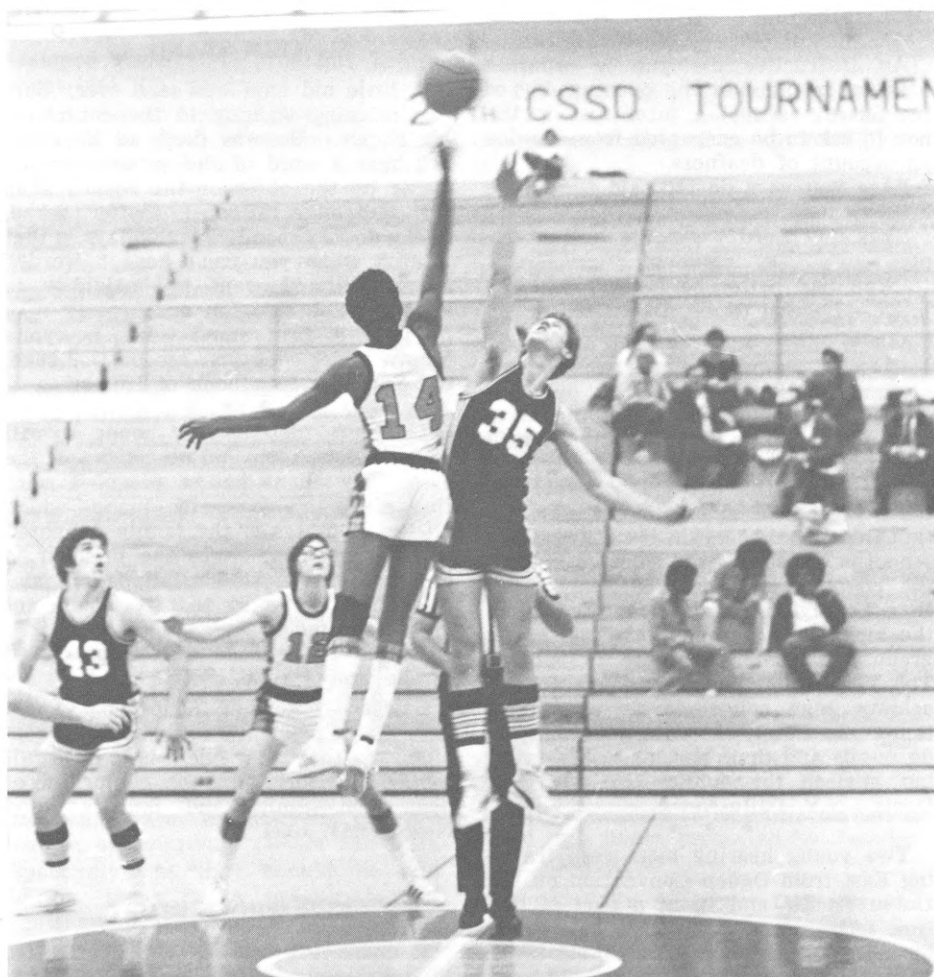
Advocate—What ensued?

Advocate (stentorianly) What followed.

Plaintiff (cheerfully) "Also, he done it."—D.M.J. 1891

To reach the **BROADEST**
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Schools for the deaf, colleges and club athletic schedules and results are needed for THE DEAF AMERICAN's "Hotline Sports" section. Send such material to Mr. Charley Whisman, DA Hotline Sports Editor, 4316 North Carrollton Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205.



CENTRAL STATES TOURNAMENT—In the opening toss-up of the 24th Central States Schools for the Deaf Basketball Tournament held at the Kansas School, Olathe, Alex Hoover (14) of Indiana is outjumping Scott Kuehn (35) of Minnesota. Both centers were named to the All-Star Team.

24th Central States Schools for the Deaf Basketball Tournament

Olathe, Kansas, December 15-17, 1977

Illinois 76, St. John's 27
Indiana 69, Missouri 60
Kansas 62, Whitney Young 37
Minnesota 74, Wisconsin 62
Missouri 78, St. John's 45
Wisconsin 64, Whitney Young 60
Illinois 67, Indiana 47
Kansas 59, Minnesota 32
Whitney Young 45, St. John's 41
Missouri 52, Wisconsin 46
Minnesota 67, Indiana 63
Illinois 39, Kansas 34

Team Standings

1st Place—Illinois
2nd Place—Kansas
3rd Place—Minnesota
4th Place—Indiana
5th Place—Missouri

6th Place—Wisconsin
7th Place—Whitney Young
8th Place—St. John's

Special Awards

Team "Free Throw"—Illinois, 82%,
with 41 out of 50 throws

All-Time CSSD Tourney Statistics 1925 to 1977

School	Tourneys	Won	Lost	Pct.
1. Illinois	22	59	24	.711
2. Indiana	19	53	22	.707
3. Wisconsin	23	52	29	.642
4. Kansas	3	6	5	.546
5. Minnesota	3	5	5	.500
6. Michigan	9	15	23	.395
7. Ohio	11	14	28	.333
8. Whitney-Young	2	2	4	.333
9. Kentucky	10	12	30	.286
10. Missouri	8	7	24	.226
11. St. John's	7	5	18	.217
12. St. Rita	5	2	15	.117
13. Iowa	2	1	8	.111

Team Sportsmanship—Missouri
"Spirit Spreader" Award — Illinois
Cheerleaders

1978 host—Indiana School, December
14-16, 1978

Tourney All Stars: John Lestina, Illinois, Mike Koll, Illinois, Mike Aubry, Illinois, Alex Hoover, Indiana, Pat Arnold, Indiana, Robert Schebaum, Missouri, Gary Bishop, Kansas, Willie Green, Kansas, Carl Evans, Whitney Young and Scott Kuehn, Minnesota.

CSSD Team Championships

Illinois 10 (1925, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1936, 1938, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977).

Wisconsin 7 (1934, 1937, 1938, 1941, 1971, 1972, 1973).

Indiana 5 (1927, 1928, 1929, 1935, 1940).

Kentucky 1 (1930)

Ohio 1 (1926)

1978 Sports Calendar

January 14—Kansas at Iowa (wrestling), Kansas at Nebraska (basketball), Indiana at St. Rita (basketball), Alabama at Tennessee (basketball), Kansas at Missouri (girls' basketball).

January 21—Tennessee at Kentucky (basketball), Kansas at Oklahoma (basketball), Kansas at Oklahoma (girls' basketball), Doubles Bowling Tourney at Chicago (Southtown), Illinois.

January 26 — Mason-Dixon Basketball Tournament at Tennessee.

January 27 — Mason-Dixon Basketball Tournament at Tennessee, Indiana Invitational Basketball Tournament for girls—Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, St. Rita.

January 28 — Mason-Dixon Basketball, Tournament at Tennessee, Indiana Invitational Basketball Tournament for girls, Iowa at South Dakota (basketball) Missouri at Kansas (basketball), Missouri at Kansas (girls' basketball).

February 3 — Mason-Dixon Basketball Tournament for girls, at South Carolina.

February 4 — Mason-Dixon Basketball Tournament for girls, at South Carolina, Indiana at Illinois (basketball), Iowa at Nebraska (basketball), Minnesota at Iowa (basketball).

February 5 to February 8—1st Annual Bowling Classic at Las Vegas, Nevada.

February 10—Kentucky at Indiana (basketball)

February 11—Kansas at Missouri (basketball), 10th Annual Mixed Doubles Bowling Tourney at Detroit (DAD), Michigan.

February 18—Nebraska at Kansas (basketball), Bowling Classic at Columbus, Ohio.

February 21—Rochester at St. Mary's (basketball).

February 25—Bowling Classic at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

March 3-5—33rd annual regional CAAD, Basketball Tournament at Akron, Ohio.

March 4—Bowling Classic at Louisville, Kentucky.

March 11—Bowling Classic at Omaha, Nebraska.

March 18—Bowling Classic at San Antonio, Texas, Bowling Classic at Detroit (DAD), Michigan.

April 1—Bowling Classic at Des Moines, Iowa.

April 8—Bowling Classic at Aurora, Illinois.

April 15—Bowling Classic at St. Louis, Missouri.

April 22—Bowling Classic at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

April 28-30—Great Lakes Deaf Bowling Tournament, at Indianapolis, Indiana, American Deaf Women's Bowling Tournament at Indianapolis, Indiana.

May 5-7—Eastern ADB bowling tournament at Buffalo, New York.

May 6—Bowling Classic at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

May 19-21—Ohio State Bowling Tournament at Toledo, Ohio.

May 20—Bowling Classic at Chicago (CCD), Illinois.

May 26-28—Central States Bowling Tournament at Detroit (DAD), Michigan.

Hazards Of Deafness

By Roy K. Holcomb

538. You are communicating with a hearing person via an interpreter. The hearing person looks at the interpreter while talking to you. Not only this, he addresses you in the third person. This happens so often that you feel like writing a book on how to communicate via an interpreter. Then, if all the people who needed a copy of your book bought one, you could retire to California or Florida and travel around the world every month or so in your own 747.

539. You need a hearing friend to help you keep abreast with the happenings

May 26-28—Pacific Coast Bowling Tournament at Long Beach, California.

May 27 and 28—Dixie Bowling Tournament at Miami, Florida.

June 3—Bowling Classic at Little Rock, Arkansas.

June 10—Mixed Bowling Tournament at Wilmington, Delaware.

July 1 and 2—Dallas' Annual Softball Classic.

July 4 to 8—14th Annual World's Deaf Bowling Tournament at Los Angeles, California, 4th Annual National Deaf Women's Bowling Tournament at Los Angeles, California.

August 26—Bowling Classic at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

September 21-23—3rd Annual National Slo-Pitch Softball Tournament at Kansas City, Missouri.

in the world at large; however, it is often more difficult to find a good one than it is to find a needle in a haystack.

540. You are a good imitator. You can imitate just about anything visible; however, your parents and your teachers sometimes expect you to imitate the invisible—SPEECH.

541. When a hearing baby cries, the mother's voice has great effect even when she is not in sight. Not so for you, a deaf baby.

542. Your telephone TTY light flashes, but you fail to see it because of the brightness of the day. Later you see a flash and think it is your phone only, to discover that it was some kind of another flash that swept across your room.

543. You take a bath. The phone light flashes. You see it not. Later you go to the bathroom again. Your phone light flashes. You see it not. You clean out your closet. Your phone light flashes. You see it not. Later, friends ask where you were all day. You tell them you were at home wishing someone would call.

544. A group of singers sing Christmas carols in front of your house and wonder why you give no acknowledgement since they saw you go into the house.

545. Your bowling ball rolls, spins, twists 100% true as it scores a beautiful strike. It could not have been better if you could have heard its every movement down the lane.

546. "Trick or Treat", say the tricksters. All you can do is smile and put your treats into their bags. You hope that your mug and your treats, were good enough not to cause any tricks.

547. Hearing babies become word-minded and love to hear themselves play with words. Not so you, the deaf baby. You are wordless unless someone teaches you signs until you are able to speak.

548. You don't realize you are deaf until you are around 10 years of age. You might feel you are different in some way, but, then, everybody is different in some way. Then one day when you least expect it, your handicap is brought home. Someone chases after you, flashes the lights to get your attention or taps you on the shoulder. You think it through and for the first time come to realize the real reason why your attention was gotten that way.

549. Your mother is preparing dinner. Everything is ready except the drinks. Mother calls into the living room and asks everyone what they want. Your sister asks you. You tell her. She relays the message to your mother; however, sometimes your sister does not understand you or, on purpose, relays the wrong message and then "war" breaks out at the dining room table.

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Gold Turns To Dust For Swimmer Jeff Float Medals Stolen From Moroccan Bus; But Jeff Has Medals Replaced

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor
1500 North Coalter Street, B-6, Staunton, Virginia 24401

The World Games for the Deaf may not be very well known to most hearing people, but the WGD is very big in the deaf world. It's a great honor to make the team.

Athletes so chosen won that chance by their abilities, by long years of training and by an iron-willed determination.

The determination that fired these young runners and swimmers and jumpers and throwers is the same determination that allows deaf people to make a full life in a hearing world—to learn English without hearing the words . . . to keep up in a world dominated by television, radio and the telephone . . . to prove that they are more than equal to the challenge.

The members of the USA team represented all Americans, but in a special way, they represented deaf Americans. Their excellence, their ability to compete and to win in international competition, is a rich source of pride for the deaf.

How much money did each of our 135 USA selectees need for the Bucharest trip? A lot. At least \$2,500 to be exact. But the money covered a lot of different areas.

Naturally, there was the air fare, lodging and meals for the 14 days in Bucharest. There was also a three-week training period at the North Carolina School for the Deaf in Morganton for the athletes. But there was also an eight-day side trip to Spain and Morocco after the Games were over. It may sound a little extravagant until you begin to think about who these athletes were—teenagers who have grown up in a different world than the one most of the hearing people have known.

We have repeatedly said that previous experience has shown that these funds are best raised on an individual basis, with the fund drive being conducted for each athlete in and around his own community. The hearing Olympics has the contact, the men, the manpower for details. We have none.

Now we were very happy to report that individual drives throughout the country this year were better than any in other WGD years since we joined the AAAD/WGD Committee in 1952 and far better than four years ago.

It isn't easy to raise \$2,500 in this day and age, but when you have a cause like this people are eager to help. Contributions came from a broad cross-section of people—from rich and poor, from young and old, from businesses and civic groups, from educators and athletic organizations and even from government



CISS MEETING AT PARC HOTEL IN BUCHAREST—Here delegates from member nations were waiting for the meeting to proceed. The CISS officers seen in this photo are (right to left): Kazimierz Diehl of Poland (board member), Felix Abraham of Hungary (board member), Knud Sondergaard of Denmark (secretary-treasurer), Jerald M. Jordan of USA (president), Gheorghe Miclea of Romania (board member), and Carl-Eric Martola of Finland (second vice president). Friedrich Waldow, a board member from West Germany, suddenly became ill upon arrival in Bucharest and was hospitalized throughout the Games, and Francesco Rubino, the first vice president from Italy, was unable to make the Bucharest trip due to illness. Furio Bonora of Italy was elected to replace Mr. Rubino. And the CISS Executive Committee reelected Mr. Jordan as president, Mr. Martola as first vice president, and Mr. Diehl as second vice president. They also appointed Mr. Rubino honorary vice president and curator of the CISS museum in Rome. The delegates voted to include badminton in the Summer Games. It was announced that Meribel, France, will be the site of the next Winter Games in 1979. And it was heartening to see such spirited competition to host the XIV Summer Games, and Iran won over West Germany and Turkey.

people and newspaper organizations. The background varied, but the goal was the same: to provide the opportunity and thrill of a lifetime for our deaf youngsters.

Through our combined efforts we raised a record total of \$368,350.97 for the Bucharest Games Fund. Four years ago we reaped \$277,252.89 to send 143 athletes to Malmo, Sweden.

Below is the summary of the results of the individual fund drives:

Men's Track and Field (Goal: \$97,500.00)

Bachtel, T., OH	\$2,500.00
Berrigan, NY	2,529.00
Bond III, MN	2,247.00
Bower, IN	2,500.00
Carrus, NY	2,500.00
Duchini, NY	3,165.00
Farnady, CA	2,522.00
Fitzpatrick, IL	2,590.00
Frink, OH	2,500.00
Garner, MS	2,525.83
Grate, SD	2,500.00
Green, KS	2,500.00
Gurley, IL	2,500.00
Hall, KS	2,500.00
Healy, CA	2,042.00
Helm, WA	2,500.00
Holcomb, IA	2,543.40

Howard, OR	2,530.00
Hughes, Jr. ID	2,500.00
Hunter, Jr. ID	2,500.00
Huskerson, VA	2,848.46
Lawson, ND	2,500.00
Martin, FL	2,500.00
McCalley, CA	2,500.00
Millford, GA	2,560.00
Milton, SC	2,500.00
Myers, NY	2,500.00
Namba, WA	2,550.00
Pate, ID	1,875.65
Paulone, PA	2,500.00
Reid, FL	2,570.50
Ritter, VA	2,500.00
Rohlfing, NE	2,534.95
Ruberry, KS	2,500.00
Sheehy, AZ	2,500.00
Simpson, OH	3,057.59
Stephens, CA	2,500.00
Swofford, AR	2,500.00
Warren, NY	2,500.00
	\$98,191.38

Men's Tennis (Goal: \$10,000.00)

Baxted, CA	\$2,500.00
Kerr, FL	2,500.00
Mallett, TX	2,500.00
Stevenson, FL	2,500.00
	\$10,000.00

Women's Track and Field (Goal: \$47,500.00)

Bachtel, B. OH	\$2,500.00
Banks, GA	2,500.00
Barnett, FL	2,500.00



SOCIAL GATHERING IN BUCHAREST—Eva and Art Kruger enjoyed this get-together social at the home of Gheorghe Miclea, president of Romanian Association of the Deaf and vice chairman of the XIII World Games for the Deaf Organizing Committee. The young man with the No. 9 jersey is Rafael Pinchus from Israel, now a junior at Gallaudet College. Standing with him is Mr. Miclea himself. The lady standing with the Krugers is the wife of Mr. Miclea. All others are residents of Bucharest and friends of the Micleas.

Dively, MI	2,500.00
Duncan, TX	2,827.11
Edwards, FL	2,500.00
Ferebee, VA	2,500.00
Fields, FL	2,500.00
Fox, TN	2,500.00
Greer, TN	2,500.00
Hudson, FL	2,555.00
Moton, TN	2,500.00
Phillips, MD	2,500.00
O'Grady, NJ	2,592.63
Reifel, IN	2,500.00
Smith, MS	2,854.39
Taylor, TN	2,500.00
Tellinghuisen, NY	2,600.00
Turner, GA	2,500.00
	\$48,454.13

Wrestling (Goal: \$35,000.00)

Atenico, Jr., CO	\$ 2,500.00
Broadbent, AZ	2,500.00
Contreras, CO	2,500.00
Von Feldt, CO	2,500.00
Hardy, Jr., NJ	2,500.00
Ley, MI	2,500.00
Linares, FL	2,570.51
McAvoy, MA	2,500.00
Olney, MI	2,500.00
Parry, OK	2,506.54
Salisbury, CA	2,500.00
Stuppi, AZ	2,500.00
Teeter, OH	2,500.00
Witmore, NC	2,510.00
	\$35,087.05

Women's Tennis (Goal: \$10,000.00)

Carmichael, TN	\$ 2,560.00
Montes, CA	2,530.00
Rocque, NY	2,459.00
Spalding, TX	2,560.00
	\$10,109.00

Cycling (Goal: \$7,500.00)

Barona, Jr., CA	\$ 2,500.00
Morrison, MO	2,500.00
Skedsmo, CA	1,980.24
	\$ 6,980.24

Men's Swimming (Goal: \$25,000.00)

Arsham, OH	\$ 2,025.00
Clarkson, CA	2,500.00
Craven, CO	2,500.00
Cromwell, Jr., TN	2,500.00
Davenport, TN	2,500.00
Floate, CA	2,300.00
Rice, MI	2,550.00
Ritchey, MO	2,640.85

Stanford, TX	2,500.00
Tompkins, MO	2,470.00
General Fund	436.96
	\$24,922.81

Women's Swimming (Goal: \$27,500.00)

Barber, PA	\$ 2,693.94
Chisholm, CA	2,500.00
Cordano, WI	2,500.00
Delich, CA	2,500.00
Getty, OR	2,500.00
Manson, MD	2,500.00
Mueller, CA	2,500.00
Oates, TX	2,500.00
Ogle, TN	2,500.00
Scurlock, TX	2,500.00
Sehnert, VA	2,500.00
	\$27,693.94

Basketball (Goal: \$30,000.00)

Blehm, ND	\$ 2,500.00
Bostelman, OH	2,900.00
Brown, NC	2,062.82
Davidson, WI	2,500.00
Epps, KY	2,500.00
Lyons, CA	2,000.00
Ritchie, CT	2,500.00
Sellick, NY	2,500.00
Shaw, TX	300.00
Stern, CA	2,518.52
Washington, CO	1,674.00
Winesburg, WI	2,500.00
Basketball Fund	970.25
Interests	2,307.23
	\$30,187.13

Men's Volleyball (Goal: \$20,000.00)

Cooper, KS	\$ 2,500.00
Deshotel, LA	2,500.00
Dichter, CA	2,514.52
Elliott, CA	2,500.00
Lehmann, Jr., IA	2,500.00
Murashige, K., CA	2,500.00
Murashige, R., CA	2,500.00

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Wilson, G., CA	2,510.00
	\$20,024.52

Women's Volleyball (Goal: \$27,500.00)

Bridges, TX	\$ 2,500.00
Kane, HI	2,500.00
Kitsemel, AZ	2,500.00
La Cour, CA	2,038.48
Lange, C., FL	2,500.00
Lange, W., FL	2,500.00
McLennon, FL	2,500.00
Simonson, AZ	2,500.00
Taniguchi, CA	2,500.00
Tucker, CA	2,498.49
Wilson, B., CA	2,510.00
	\$27,046.97

Total of All Funds

Men's Track and Field	\$ 98,191.38
Women's Track and Field	48,454.13
Men's Swimming	24,922.81
Women's Swimming	27,693.94
Wrestling	35,087.05
Basketball	30,187.13
Men's Volleyball	20,024.52
Women's Volleyball	27,046.97
Men's Tennis	10,000.00
Women's Tennis	10,109.00
Cycling	6,980.24
Officials Fund	29,753.80
	\$368,450.97

NOTE: There were several overages of those individual drives, such as Morrison's \$3,800.00, Sehnert's \$3,200.00, Ritchie's \$3,700.00, and the excesses of the drives were allocated to some athletes who needed funds.

Of the \$368,350.97, the largest individual sums were raised by the Florida School for the Deaf, \$27,500. Hank White, then track coach and physical education director and recently promoted to assistant principal, was chairman of the fund raising for the 11 Floridians qualified for the Bucharest Games. He was ably assisted by Dr. Bill McClure, FSDB President.

"We've never left one home," White said. This was his third trip. He went to Yugoslavia in 1969 and to Sweden in 1973 as assistant track coach and interpreter. Florida's number of 11 qualified athletes was second only to California's 25 And St. Augustine's five-

member squad was the largest for a city of its size.

It may please you to know that the Tennessee School for the Deaf through the efforts of its athletic department headed by likeable Troy Haydon successfully raised more than \$22,500 for nine USA participants from Tennessee, and this was realized in just 30 days. **Yes, over \$22,500 in just THIRTY DAYS.** This was possible because that remarkable Tom Siler, Sports Editor of the **Knoxville News-Sentinel**, did a super job in publicizing this drive **each day** to let people in Knoxville and nearby communities know how the school was faring in its fund drive. And he was largely responsible for getting Larry Bowers, Sports Editor of **Maryville-Alcoa Daily Times** to do something for Jimmy Cromwell and also editors of dailies in Memphis and Nashville for three girls from TSD.

Siler did wonders for USA athletes from TSD in 1957, 1961, 1965, 1969 and 1973. And here's what he wrote us recently . . . "The USA team you assembled really did the job. I was proud of all of them, and, of course, so happy to see TSD do so well. And the arrangements to get us the daily reports was much better than in the past. That helped a great deal. Now, I suppose you will begin working on 1981."

Other sizable individual sums were gathered from Arizona School for the Deaf through the efforts of Barbara L. Roberts, mother of Vicki Kitsemel, a volleyball selectee, \$12,500 for five participants from Arizona, and the Colorado School for the Deaf, \$7,500 for three top-notch wrestlers from Colorado, thanks to Al Whitt, the school wrestling coach and supervising teacher.

Patti Ferebee, a track participant from Norfolk, Virginia got \$2,500 in just **one day.** This sum was raised by the officers and men stationed aboard **USS Iwo Jima** which is based at Norfolk. Patti's father is a crew member of this U.S. Navy ship.

Several Kiwanis clubs all over the country did a great job for us. For examples, the Irving, Texas, Kiwanis Club headed a drive to raise \$2,500 to help send Bobbie Bridges, a volleyball participant, to Bucharest; the Temple City, California Kiwanis Club, was so impressed with Sylvia Montes, a tennis player, so they took on the task of rounding her \$2,500 trip, and the Kiwanis Club of Denver just donated \$2,500 for Eric Craven, a swimmer.

In many of the hometowns across the country, even the mayor jumped into the act. At College Park, Maryland, mayor St. Clair Reeves took it as a matter of community pride as 14-year-old swimmer Lori Manson sought a seat on the Bucharest plane. "College Park never lets its own people down. We don't want her staying home because we can't raise that money," said Reeves. Through him a committee was formed in College Park and the fund-raising activity was sponsored by the College Park Girls Club. A special committee headed by Mayor Jess



KAREN TELLINGHUISEN is shown with a street plate named after her in Falconer, New York, and also several awards from city, county and state governments as well as from the AAAD/WGD Committee and the Romanian Organizing Committee after she won a gold medal in the javelin. She is now a senior at the St. Mary's School for the Deaf in Buffalo, New York.

Davis of Buena Park, California, spearheaded the fund raising campaign for Mike Farnady, a trackster. And Mayor Vincent Rippa of New Rochelle, New York, conducted a drive to collect money for Gwen Rocque, a tennis participant. Also a trio of Beloit, Wisconsin citizens got things off the ground in attempts to get Navarro Davidson, a basketball player, off the ground and into Romania.

We liked that F. C. Anderson, "People Talk" columnist of the Long Beach, California, Independent Press-Telegram, wrote about one of our USA athletes needing \$2,500 to make the Bucharest trip. His column:

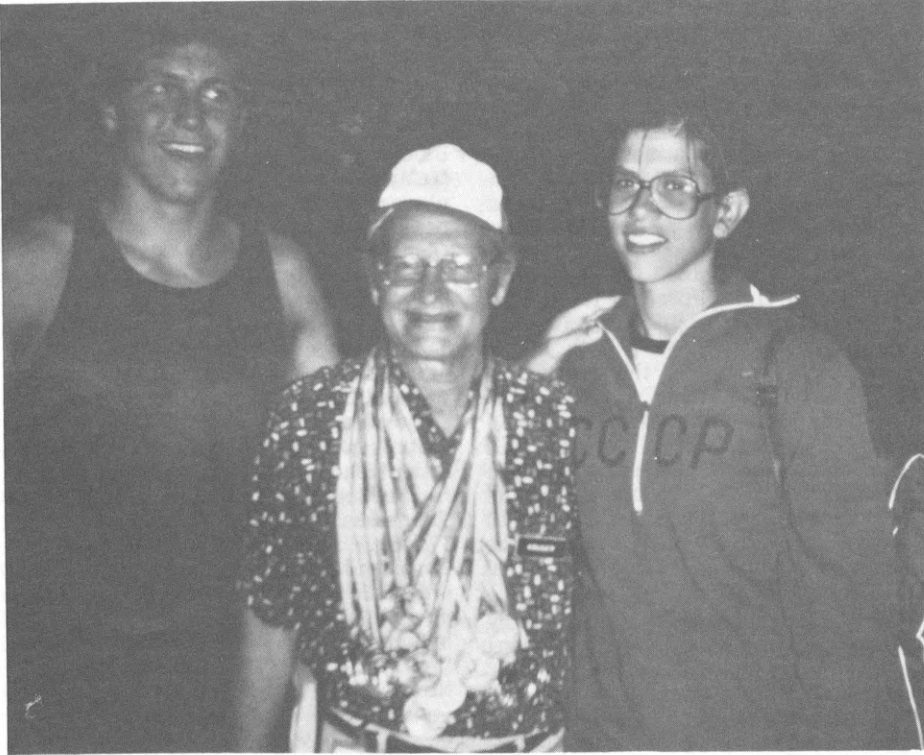
"The U.S. government routinely funds free-

bie vacations for members of Congress, charging them off on audit sheets as 'fact-finding' trips. But the same government is not so solicitous of its amateur athletes, saying: 'Okay, if you want to go to the Olympics, here's a tin cup—go beg.'

"A public appeal for funds—\$2,500 in his case—is the only hope 20-year-old Dave Elliott of La Palma, has of getting to Bucharest, Romania, next July to compete in the 13th World Games for the Deaf as a member of the U.S. volleyball team. Each of the 140 athletes selected to represent the U.S. is the games must pay his own expenses. There is no government funding—freebies are for congresspersons, for celebrities who help open new multimillion-dollar hotels in Athens, etc.

"Freebies aren't for young Dave Elliott, a junior at Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C., who aspires to be an English teacher and an athletic coach for the deaf. Freebies aren't for his mother, Mrs. Marion Hubbard, who's deaf and works in the Independent, Press-Telegram's composing room.

"Dave Elliott is a hard-working kid who has never let his hearing handicap get him down.



ART KRUGER AND TWO SUPER STARS—Here Art proudly wears **TWENTY** gold medals won by Jeff Float (left) and Laura Barber. Note Laura wearing Russian warmup jacket she got in a swap with a deaf athlete from the Soviet Union.

He played Little League baseball and was on the varsity basketball team at Kennedy High School. He was a star in the classroom, too, and he never asked for special treatment.

"Dave is one of the stars of the U.S. volleyball team, a gifted, natural athlete. It would be a shame if he has to stay home from Bucharest. It would be a crime to see all of his dedication and work go to waste.

"But that's what will happen if he can't come up with \$2,500 by April 1.

"At the 1973 Deaf Olympics, held in Malmo, Sweden, the U.S. team took 82 medals, including 29 gold. No other country did as well.

"Maybe you didn't read about those games, for they don't command the headlines and full media treatment accorded the World Series, the Super Bowl or the Montreal Olympics. In contrast to the spectaculars, the deaf athletes compete in a vacuum of publicity. Even so, they're very special people, with a supply of courage and determination that's an inspiration for all of us.

"Dave's school, Gallaudet College, was founded in 1864 as the National Deaf-Mute College. It was renamed Gallaudet in 1894. In tribute to Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Edward Miner Gallaudet, who devoted their lives to the education of the deaf.

"I think it behooves all of us to research the history of Gallaudet College, to discover the wonderful things that are being done for the deaf and by the deaf. If you spend any time at all reading such works, I'm sure you'll decide to send a dollar or so to Dave Elliott's mother, Marion Hubbard, 8291 Santa Margarita Lane, La Palma 90623.

"I happen to think the U.S. Government should fund amateur sport. I think we could do it without tarnish to the image of sport. Certainly it beats the tin cup approach, which penalizes the play-his-way athlete who can't pay his way.

"I'm going to send Dave a few dollars. Then I'm going to send a clipping of this column to a member of Congress, if I can catch one between junkets.

"The way I figure it, a contribution toward Dave's expenses at the 13th World Games for the Deaf is a two fold investment that will pay off. First, there are the games, and Dave's athletic impact on them; second, we're investing in a young man whose life is to be spent in serving the deaf as a teacher and coach.

"What do you think?"

As a result of this column, Dave got wonderful response, and the generosity of "People Talk" readers sent Dave to

Bucharest.

We would write on and on about the success of the individual drives, but space does not permit, we would like, however to mention a few of those wonderful people who did a masterful job in raising money for our USA athletes:

Rev. Phillips Henderson, minister of Memorial Baptist Church in Hartford, Connecticut; Donald J. Loeher, Chief of Police of Ballwin, Missouri; Charles W. Smith, Division Marketing Manager of Georgia Power Company in Macon; John Wm. Buechner, State Representative from Kirkwood, Missouri; Gary Fiscus of Chautauque County, New York, Chamber of Commerce; Joe M. Dove, Editor and Publisher of the Madison County Herald, Canton, Mississippi; Gerald "Doc" Payton, a professor of chemistry and physical science at William Woods College in Fulton, Missouri, and cycling friend of USA cyclist Bob Morrison; Chuck Hess, Jr., Sports Editor of Massillon, Ohio, the Evening Independent; Joseph Mazara, president of Kings Park, (N.Y.) Chamber of Commerce; Linda Woods of Admiral Square, Inc. in Tulsa, Oklahoma; Randy A. Grosse, Editor of the Fairbury (Nebraska) Journal-News; Richard Lemanski, Executive Sports Editor of Lakeland, Florida, The Ledger; Mr. and Mrs. Jim Beaver of Charlottesville, (Virginia), Track Club; Henry W. Ehrlich, President of Los Angeles Tobias Striders, an AAU track club; Earl D. Staten, President of Wichita Falls, (Texas) Tennis Association; Sanders Bush, director of personnel, Systems Corp. in Tampa, Florida; Ed Trimm, track coach at Lake Braddock High School of Burke, Virginia; W. F. Haskins, Jr., councilman of the City of Newport News, Virginia; Karen T. Sharabi, Staff Officer of the Huntington National Bank of Columbus, Ohio; Martha Campbell of Sumner, Mississippi, Business and Professional Women's Club; Tony E. Maye, Project Chairman of Wingate, (North Carolina) Jaycees; Dan Kauffman, Chairman of the Youth Activities of Mainland Elks Lodge 2141 BPOE of LaMarque, Texas; Leslie S. Davis, Executive Vice President of South San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; Ronald H. LaFayette, Coordinator, Program for the Deaf, Seattle Central Community College; Mel Richardson, of KID Broadcasting Corporation in Idaho Falls, Idaho; Ron Cameron of GP Sporting Goods, Inc., Bismarck, North Dakota; Virginia K. Emtman, Corresponding Secretary of National Charity League, Inc., Riverside, California; C. D. Park-

er, of Twilight Lodge No. 57 of Eustis, Florida, and Laszlo Tabori, coach of San Fernando Valley Track Club, one of the great Hungarian runners at the Melbourne Olympics.

It is always dangerous to single out individuals for special mention in connection with voluntary services as others are invariably overlooked. However, we would like to thank several parents of our USA athletes. They all did a lot of pushing and were tremendous workers.

In conclusion, the AAAD/WGD officials join us in expressing again a big "Thank you" in helping our USA youngsters achieve a lifetime dream. Remember, we raised **\$368,350.97**.

* * *

We were especially glad because several of our USA athletes wrote us saying they were happy they were able to make the trip and were thankful for the opportunity to go. They even sent us newspaper clippings to show that they received a royal welcome home, and that they were cited by the city, county and state governments.

Examples:

On August 4 in the evening as flashing red lights from firetrucks and police cars swept across the faces of hundreds of people who formed a candlelit corridor through Falconer, New York, gold medal winner Karen Tellinghuisen made a triumphant return to her hometown in the back of a chauffeured limousine.

As the sleek black car pulled up to Davis Park in downtown Falconer about 11 p.m., the 18-year-old jumped out to embrace friends and relatives. Dressed in a blue warm-up suit with USA in red letters across the back, the teenager then pressed through the crowd of well-wishers to a decorated gazebo in the middle of the park, completing a journey that took her halfway around the world, to the World Games in Bucharest, Romania and back again.

Falconer Mayor Laurence Dye presented her with a bouquet of roses and the key to the city. Then the crowd

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IT WAS FUN watching our USA athletes haggle to their heart's content over exquisite Moroccan leather goods, copper kettles and pans, wool carpets, gold and silver jewelry and inlaid wood objects. It seemed like everyone wanted to sell us something, but we were advised to be careful of the prices. The sellers always asked too high a price, so we had to "dicker" for things we bought. People followed us everywhere trying to sell us things. Here Ron Rice is checking a belt and bought it at half price.

joined in to sing "God Bless America." The Rev. Robert C. Wacker, pastor of the Falconer First Baptist Church, led an invocation and then several past mayors from Falconer came forward to praise Miss Tellinghuisen. Master of ceremonies Mark Thompson told the crowd that the senior from St. Mary's School for the Deaf in Buffalo was too overwhelmed to talk. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tellinghuisen, were called to speak and her mother told the throng, "It's just like a dream." As Karen held the gleaming gold medallion overhead the crowd burst into a round of applause and cheers, a scene which the girl watched through tear-filled eyes. Karen earned the gold medal when she threw her javelin 127 feet, 3 inches for a new Games record.

The girl and her mother were met at Buffalo airport by the limousine and were escorted as far as Gerry by Chautauqua County Sheriff's Department. From there, the Falconer Police and an eight-firetruck cavalcade accompanied them into the city, where, in addition to the hundreds of candles carried by the crowd, the streets were lit with red flares by members of the Falconer Fire Department. Karen had no knowledge of the celebration that was scheduled for her return and was obviously overwhelmed at the sight of the hundreds who turned out for her late night return.

In addition to that night's victory celebration, "Karen Night at the Ballgame" was held on August 13 before a game between Jamestown Expos and Geneva. Several officials from the state, country and Falconer were there to honor Karen. **And it was announced at the game that a street in the city has been named after her.**

Betsy Bachtel did it in style, too, with Mayor Tom Moody's proclamation making August 10, 1977 "Betsy Bachtel Day" in Columbus, Ohio.

The area has produced a surprising number of women athletes capable of competing on national and international levels. And Betsy left no doubt in the minds of those who might have questioned that she should be included in the select group. Participating in the World Games for the Deaf, the distance runner earned a gold medal as a member of the winning 1,600 meter relay team. She also bettered a record in the 1,500-meter run that had stood for four years. Her time of 4:41.8 eclipsed by 1.6 seconds the old record held by a West German athlete. Betsy also took a fifth in the 800-meter race with a time of 2:18.4 which is a new American record. Meanwhile, her brother, Tom Bachtel, was providing some points for the strong USA squad. The recent Otterbein College graduate took a silver medal in the 3,000-meter steeplechase with a 9:27.0 clocking. He missed getting two bronze medals by placing fourth in both 1,500 and 5,000-meter races.

Betsy and Tom were sponsored by the Huntington Banks and Otterbein College, respectively. "I don't know how to act," Betsy said in reference to having her own "Day." "Nothing like this has ever happened to me before."

And there was a large advertisement in a Columbus daily with a picture of Betsy wearing her two gold medals. It was inserted by Huntington Banks, and the caption reads as follows: "Congratulations, Betsy—and Welcome Home!" The banks couldn't be prouder of Betsy if they were her own family. In a way they are. Nineteen-year-old Betsy Bachtel is a member of the Huntington family. She works at their Operations Center, so pardon them if their pride shows. They felt Betsy's victories were too good to keep in the family.

They just had to share them with the readers.

Honors poured on Jimmy Cromwell who won two gold medals in swimming. Thursday, August 11, 1977, was proclaimed as "Jimmy Cromwell Day" in Blount County by County Judge Clyde McMahan, who presented Jim with the plaque of the proclamation. He was also presented a plaque by the Blount County Chamber of Commerce. On this day, the Alcoa Kiwanis Club honored Jim, his parents and relatives, Knoxville Swimming Association Coach Joe Gentry and TSD Swimming Coach Barbara Flower at a luncheon, where the presentations were made.

Tuesday, September 6, Jim and his parents were again honored by a Resolution read by Mayor Stanley B. Shields to the Council of the City of Maryville, Tennessee. And on Saturday, September 17, the citizens of Townsend and the Townsend Chamber of Commerce honored their native son with a parade down the highway in Townsend, speeches by dignitaries at the Townsend football field. Later, a reception was held at the Carriage House.

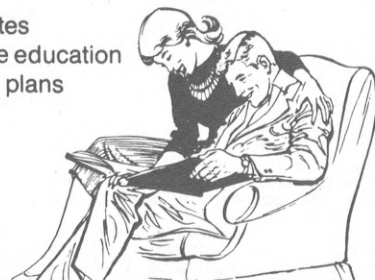
And there is a street named after Jimmy Cromwell, too, and it's in Townsend, Tenn.

Barbara Ogle was honored, too, as on Tuesday, August 16, 1977, Barbara, her family and TSD Swim Coach Barbara Flower were invited to attend the Gatlinburg City Commission Meeting held at Gatlinburg City Hall at 7:30 p.m.

Barbara, with her coach as interpreter, was called to the front of the chamber. There, the Resolution No. 252, which honored Barbara for outstanding performance as a member of the USA Swimming Team, was read. She was presented with a plaque of Resolution. **A**

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color portrait of her in swimsuit, with her two gold medals, now hangs in the Gatlinburg Chamber of Commerce Convention Hall. At the conclusion of the reading of the resolution, Barbara received a standing ovation by all in attendance at the meeting.

There was a large picture on the front page of Quad-City Times of Davenport-Bettendorf, Iowa, of Mrs. Jack Holcomb, hugging her son, Jeff, late Thursday, August 4, at the Quad-City airport on his return with a gold medal in discus from the World Games.

It was a fitting end to the greatest adventure of her life when a crowd gathered at Wichita Falls, Texas, Municipal Airport, Saturday afternoon, August 6 to welcome Diane Spalding home. The 19-year-old Wichitan won a gold and bronze in tennis at the Bucharest Games. Soon after the plane had taxied to a stop, Miss Spalding emerged still carrying the tennis racquet that took her halfway around the world. The Wichita Falls Ambassadors, her family and friends applauded as two men held up a large sign, "Welcome Home Champ." Embarrassed but obviously moved, the pretty, blonde-haired girl Diane, however, laughed and said she really felt like a celebrity.

Well, enough of this, but that article about Jeff Float in the August 5, 1977 issue of the Sacramento Bee written by R. E. Graswich, the Bee Staff Writer, is so good, so we are reprinting part of it as follows:

Jeff Float is home today, but his 10 gold medals won during last month's World Games for the Deaf in Romania are probably stacked proudly on a crowded shelf in a Casablanca pawn shop.

Float, a world-class swimmer who won his medals by easily out-distancing his closest competitors, was apparently no match for a Moroccan thief.

When Float arrived at Sacramento Metropolitan Airport Thursday night, tired and struggling somewhat to keep his eyelids open, he told his parents the bad news.

"I think it was yesterday, or maybe today, but I asked the bus driver if the bus was locked up at night. He said it was so I left my medals in the bus. When I got back in the morning, they were gone," Float said with a shrug.

"Oh, and I had this vase for being the best all-around athlete—it was really nice, and I really wanted to show it to you—and that was gone, too."

Float's parents, Dr. John and Ruth Float, understood.

"Your medals were stolen? You're kidding! Were they really stolen? That's terrible!" Mrs. Float said.

Dr. Float, a Sacramento anesthesiologist, smiled quietly and shook his head.

Jeff is a 17-year-old, 6-foot-2, 170-pound senior at Jesuit High School. He became acquainted with more than unlocked bus doors during his three-week trip overseas.

Dr. Float had a consolatory thought regarding the theft. "I'm not too worried about the medals being stolen. I'm just glad he made the trip."

Earlier, in the airport lobby waiting for his son, Dr. Float had said, "This really wasn't an important competitive meet for Jeff. Medals aren't important in this sort of meet. I wanted Jeff to go because he's been pretty successful at what he's trying to do. It takes a lot of work, but a handicap can be overcome. I think it's good thing for other deaf children to see, that it can be done. That's why he went. I'm very proud of Jeff."

So are we proud of Jeff Float as well as Laura Barber and all other members of the USA contingent. We went to a lot of trouble in getting these 10 "duplicate" gold medals made. The factory

prices for making duplicates are very expensive, but thanks to Jim Barrack, vice chairman of the AAAD/WGD Committee, we were fortunate to have the help of several deaf handicrafters who helped make these medals. We did see the "duplicates" and they are better than the "originals." Naturally Jeff Float and his parents were pleased we replaced his lost medals with "duplicates."

We were glad we did our part to get medal replacements for Jeff Float. And we were especially glad we did our part to get several of those pure "oralists" to mainstream with those total communication deaf. We got them to enroll in a sign language class during the training period at Morganton with Kathy Sallade as instructor. They learned to sign very well.

Now we will tell you about one of those oralists, Sharon Getty, of Eugene, Oregon. She is a 18-year-old senior at North Eugene High School. She has been deaf from birth, but has battled with the help of her parents to find her way in the hearing world.

Although her voice has a rather flat sound, Sharon speaks clearly, has a very good understanding of the language, and understands what you say when she can see you. Two hearing aids and years of training in lipreading give Sharon the opportunity to "hear" what you have to say. She makes the most of a little sound, but only after years of instruction is she able to make her own sounds in the manufacture of speech. The most obvious thing about Sharon, however, is that she isn't obvious. Not only does she attend regular classes, but she's on the swim team.

But the red-headed Sharon found herself in a funny position. She was so thrilled to have the opportunity to travel and represent her country in international competition, but she also realized that her performances on a hearing level were not anything to get that excited about. If anything, being deaf was giving her an advantage. She wrote us . . . "I'll just never forget those fantastic times I had in North Carolina and in Europe and Africa. It really has been a great experience for me being with other deaf people and learning sign language. I sure miss my love for signing and communicating with deaf people. There are no deaf kids I know of that signs here in Eugene. Well, I hope you had enjoyed this trip as much as I did. I'm sure you did! It's something I'll never forget and is always in my mind every day."

Sharon won a gold medal and also a bronze in swimming at Bucharest.

Eric Craven, 24, was the "old man" on the USA Swim Team. He is from Denver, Colorado, and was a recent graduate of Western State College in Gunnison. He's a physical education major. While he was at North Carolina,

this handsome 6-2, 175-pound swimmer learned to sign very fast and did it clearly. Now he wants to be a teacher of the deaf and has sent out letters of application to all residential schools for the deaf in the country.

Born deaf, Craven began wearing hearing aids at age 3. He attended Denver Public schools and graduated from South High. He took up competitive swimming in his sophomore year in high school, and was voted outstanding swimmer by his teammates in 1971 and 1972. At Western State, he took several awards, including Most Improved College Swimmer in 1974 and Most Inspirational Swimmer in 1975 and 1976. Craven also was co-captain of the college swim team. Craven won a gold medal and two bronze at Bucharest.

Now we will close our Bucharest Story by quoting from a letter received from Nancy Spalding who accompanied her daughter Diane to Bucharest:

"It is difficult to express my feelings about the World Games for the Deaf and the tour. It was truly an enriching experience for us both. I couldn't control the tears when Diane received her gold medal. It was truly a thrill. I know that the trip represented countless hours of work for you and it is unbelievable to think that anyone can take your place. I have never seen a better behaved group of young people and adults. I enjoyed meeting and getting to know Eva. She is a dear sweet lady and my favorite person on the tour! Thank you for your devotion to these wonderful young people and your confidence in Diane. She is already looking forward to Iran in 1981."

P.S.: Bobbie Bridges, a volleyball participant at Bucharest, was one of two new members inducted into the Irving (Texas) Sports Hall of Fame recently. She received her award at the banquet held in conjunction with Texas Stadium Day, an all-day event by the Irving All Sports Association held Saturday, October 22, 1977, on the floor of Texas Stadium. Deaf since birth and a graduate of Texas School for the Deaf at Austin, Bobbie Beth Bridges was the youngest famer, and has turned her handicap into an inspiration for all youth. She will graduate from California State University in Northridge this month December with a degree in psychology.

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Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

At our monthly Riverside Chapter CAD meetings CSDR we have captioned movies and refreshments at intermissions.

At a recent meeting during a late break in the show, Mike Wukadinovich, in charge of the refreshments, announced "Free coffee."

Little four-year-old Carol Newman ran up to Mike expectatively. Mike looked down and told Carol, "Free water." Carol ran off. Perhaps for her drink—Mike Wukadinovich

* * *

Can you tell me how to get to Adam Street?"

"What's that, stranger? I'm a little deaf."

"I beg your pardon?"

"I said I'm a little deaf. I didn't hear you."

"You don't say! I'm deaf, too."

"That's too bad! Now, what was it you wanted?"

"Can you tell me how to get to Adam Street?"

"Sure. You go down this way for four blocks and then turn to your right. It's the third street down."

"That's Adam Street, is it?"

"Oh, no! Excuse me, old man I thought you said Adams Street!"

"No! I said Adam Street."

"Never heard of it. Sorry, stranger."

—Joanne Hamblin

* * *

Why cannot a deaf man be legally convicted?

Because it is unlawful to condemn a man without a hearing.—Joanne Hamblin

* * *

This came from Lou Bruner, Calimesa, California?

An amusing incident took place recently when Lou Bruner and his wife, Helen, who have moved back to this area from Bakersfield, went to the bank in Riverside (where he is well known). When he walked in the bank, the tellers and other employees spotted him and started waving a welcome. The customers at the counters must have decided he was a VIP and smiled or looked puzzled.

Lou, who might pass for Kojak with his bald pate and husky build, was somewhat taken aback at this unusual attention.

The manager's secretary hurried over to Lou and handed him a small box which is usually used for checks for customers. Lou looked at the box and said: "Oh no!

Don't tell me Helen forgot our checks again!" The secretary smiled and said: "Open it." He did. Inside the box were two things—a verse, neatly typed on inter-office stationery by the bank manager—and two beautifully wrapped lollipops. To say Lou was struck speechless would put it mildly. Upon reading the poem though, he was ready to roll in the aisles. The poem follows:

AN ODE TO KOJAK

He comes in the bank with his wife in tow;

She says: Will he ever shut up? I'll never know!

He tells some stories and boy are they cuties . . .

He holds up the staff from doing their duties.

The Boss he frowns, but the staff thinks it's fine,

We all like to say: He's a friend of mine! His hair is all gone and now appears the shine . . .

We hope that this thing will come out in rhyme.

We always wish him a happy day . . .

And in conclusion we would like to say: May the shine on your head from the sides to the top

Be always as tasteful as this lollipop!

—Larry

* * *

When my child was two years old, I took her on a subway ride. She noticed a beautiful black lady who was richly dressed. My girl said, "Look at the lady, she never wash her face and hands." I was embarrassed but the nice lady said, "Never mind but that child is so bright and a wonder in her hand language." She smiled at us—Evelyn De Cairano.

* * *

You may know the sign for crackers is "C" on elbow? But why elbow? This sign seems to be prevalent all over the nation the first being "C" or closed. Someone suggested it originated in England. We would be grateful if someone would write us and enlighten us readers on the origin of this sign. Thank you.

CHURCH DIRECTORY and CLUB DIRECTORY ADS

Current rate: \$12.00 per year (11 insertions), payable in advance. Send orders to Editor, THE DEAF AMERICAN, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226.

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

At the crossroads of America . . .
FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
1175 W. Market St., Akron, Ohio 44313
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:45 a.m.; and 7:00 p.m.; Bible Study, Wednesday, 7:00 p.m. Special services for the deaf.
Rev. John K. Sederwall, pastor, (216) 836-5530
TTY (216) 836-5531 Voice.

When in Baltimore, welcome to . . .

DEAF ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH
3302 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md. 21218
Sun. 9:45-11:00 a.m., 7:30 p.m.; Wed., 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Bruce E. Brewster, pastor. Phone 467-8041
Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth and the life."—John 14:6

When in the Pacific Paradise, visit . . .

HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
3144 Kaunaoa St., Honolulu, Hi. 96815
Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; worship 10:30 a.m.
Bible Study, second and fourth Wed.; Fellowship First Fri., 7:00 p.m.
Rev. David Schiewer, Pastor
732-0120 Voice or TTY

When in Portland, welcome to

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
1315 S.E. 20th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97214
Sunday 9:45 and 11:00 a.m.
Thursday 7:30
Rev. Norman Stallings, pastor

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

Renton, Washington

Pastor, Dr. Sam A. Harvey; Interpreter, Mrs. Irene Stark (husband's first name is James).
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Morning Worship, 11:00 a.m. (Interpreting for the Deaf). Evening Worship, 7:00 p.m. (Interpreting for the Deaf)

APPLEWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH

11200 W. 32nd Ave., Wheat Ridge, Colo. 80033
Luther Mann, Th. D., Pastor
(303) 232-9575
4310 Iris Street
Wheat Ridge, Colo. 80033

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

529 Convention St., Baton Rouge, La. 70821
Separate services in the Deaf Chapel, third floor, Palmer Memorial Bldg. Sunday School, 9:00 a.m., for all ages. Worship services, 10:30 a.m.
Telephone (504) 383-8566 (Voice or TTY)

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

Corner Cleveland & Osceola, Downtown Clearwater, Fla.

Services interpreted for the deaf
9:30 a.m., Sunday School; 11:00 a.m., Morning Worship; 11:00 a.m., Live Color-TV-Channel 10

Come and learn God's word at . . .

HILLVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH

7300 Greenly Dr., Oakland, Calif. 94605
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship, 11 a.m. & 7 p.m.; Training hour, 6 p.m.; Wed. Bible & prayer, 7:30 p.m.
Interpreters: Arlo Compher, Shirley Compher
Pastor: James L. Parker, B. S., M. Div., Th. M.
Phone (415) 569-3848 or 635-6397

WEALTHY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

811 Wealthy Street, S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rev. Roger Kent Jackson, pastor
Sunday: 10:00 & 11:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
Wed.: 7:00 p.m. Prayer & Bible Study
Deaf Missionary Outreaches of our Church:
Christian Captioned Films for the Deaf
Christian Literature for the Deaf
Christian Outreach for the Deaf

BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH

4601 West Ox Road, Fairfax, Va. 22030
Pastor: B. W. Sanders
703-631-1112
All services interpreted for the deaf.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
217 Dill Ave., Frederick, Maryland
Robert F. Woodward, pastor
David M. Denton, interpreter
9:45 a.m., Sunday School for deaf
11:00 a.m., Morning worship service
Interpreted for the deaf
A cordial welcome is extended

Visiting The Sarasota, Fla. Area?
Welcome to . . .

SOUTHSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH
2035 Magnolia St.
(Off of the 3200 Block of South Hwy. 41)
Services Interpreted for the Deaf
Sundays at 11:00 A.M. & 7:30 P.M.

When in Indiana's capital . . .
Visit Central Indiana's largest Deaf Department at

INDIANAPOLIS BAPTIST TEMPLE
2635 South East St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Central Indiana's largest Sunday School, located behind K-Mart on South 31
Deaf Chapel Hour 10:00 a.m.; Sunday eve 7:30 p.m. services interpreted.
Dr. Greg Dixon, Pastor
Church office phone (317) 787-3231 (TTY)

When in St. Augustine, Florida, Welcome To

CAVALRY BAPTIST CHURCH
110 Masters Drive, St. Augustine, Fla.
Interpreters for the deaf at the 11:00 a.m. worship service
Rev. Carl Franklin, pastor

PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST CHURCH & DEAF CENTER
823 W. Manchester Ave.,
Los Angeles, Calif. 90044

Sunday Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship, 11:00 a.m. Deaf and hearing worshipping together.
Elder Sam Hooper, Melvin Sanders, teachers:
Willia G. Boyd, interpreter; William T. Ward, pastor.

When in Washington, D.C., worship at . . .

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF
8th & H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m. Worship, 10 a.m.
Francis C. Higgins, leader, 937-2507

22ND STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
6620 E. 22nd Street, Tucson, Arizona 85710
Phones 298-2850 and 886-6702
Pastor: Charles E. Pollard

Interpreters: Murray and Nancy Machen
Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship services, 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. All services interpreted for the deaf, including all music.
Anyone traveling to or through Tucson will find a cordial welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
14200 Golden West St., Westminster,
Calif. 92683

Sunday morning Bible study, 9:30 worship, 11:00. Sunday night Christian life studies, 6:00; worship service. 7:00.
Recreation and social calendar on request.
Pastor, Robert D. Lewis
Church phone 714-894-3349

Worship and serve with us at
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
510 West Main Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning worship 11:00 a.m.; Training Union 6:00 p.m.
Evening worship 7:00 p.m.
A Full Church Program for the Deaf

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH
16th and Hickory, Pine Bluff, Ark.

"In the heart of Pine Bluff for the hearts of people!"

You are invited to worship with us at 9:45 in Sunday School and 10:55 in Worship. Join us for lunch on the second Sunday of each month—a special fellowship for the deaf. Evening worship, 7:00; Wednesday services, 7:00.
Mrs. Leroy Spillyards, Interpreter
Anton C. Uth, Pastor

When in the Nation's Capital . . .

Visit the fast growing Deaf Department of
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF RIVERDALE
Maryland's largest Sunday School, 3 blocks west of Baltimore-Washington Pkwy.
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Sunday School 9:45 a.m.; Deaf Chapel Hour, 11:00 a.m. All other services interpreted.
Dr. R. Herbert Fitzpatrick, Pastor
Church office phone 277-8850

COLUMBIA BAPTIST CHURCH
103 West Columbia Street
Falls Church, Virginia 22046

The Deaf Department invites you to attend Sunday School at 9:45 a.m. Worship services at 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. interpreted for the deaf.

A church that cares for the deaf . . .
AIRPORT BAPTIST CHURCH
2600 Army Post Rd., Des Moines, Iowa 50321
Services: Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Worship, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH
Derry Rd., Rte. 102, Hudson, N. H. 03051
Pastor: Arlo Elam
Interpreters: Frank and Carol Robertson
603-883-4850 TTY or voice

All services interpreted for deaf. Sunday: Bible Study at 9:45 a.m.; worship at 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Wednesday: Evening service 7:00 p.m.

Catholic

Roman Catholic
Immaculate Conception Parish
177 S. York Rd., Elmhurst, Ill. 60126
Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
TTY 815-727-6411

All welcome to signed Mass Service at 9:00 a.m., 2nd and 4th Sundays, September through June.

NEW ORLEANS CATHOLIC DEAF CENTER
721 St. Ferdinand St., New Orleans, La. 70117
(504) 943-5511 24-Hour Answering Service
Office: Monday through Friday, 8:30 to 4:30
Movie: Friday 7:30 to midnight (Hall)
Mass Saturday, 7 p.m., at St. Gerard Parish for the Hearing Impaired, followed by social.
Socals: Saturday, 8 p.m. to midnight (Hall)
Hall: 2824 Dauphine Street, Phone (504) 943-7888.

24-Hour Educational Service (504) 945-4121
24-Hour TTY News Service (504) 945-7020
Rev. Gerard J. Howell, Pastor/Director

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC DEAF ASSOCIATION, CANADIAN SECTION
National Pastoral Centre, Holy Name Church
71 Gough Ave., Toronto, Ontario,
M4K 3N9 Canada
Moderator, Rev. B. Dwyer
Mass each Sunday, 1:00 p.m.; religious instruction each Saturday, 1:30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S DEAF CENTER
8245 Fisher, Warren, Mich. 48089
TTY (313) 758-0710
Moderators: Rev. Gary Bueche
Sister Dolores Beere, MHSH
Mass every Sunday at noon

ARCHDIOCESE OF LOS ANGELES
Services for the deaf and hard of hearing.
Office: 923 S. Grattan St., Los Angeles, Ca. 90015
(213) 388-8101, Ext. 236, TTY 234
9:00 a.m. to 4:30 P.M.
Rev. Brian Doran, Director
Rev. George Horan, Associate Director

Church of Christ

ROCKVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST
1450 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, Md. 20850
Sunday Class, 10:00 a.m.; Worship Services, 11:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m.
Minister: Don Browning
Interpreter: Don Garner

HUBER HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST
4925 Fishburg Rd., Dayton, Ohio 45424
Signed Bible Classes and Worship Services
Bible Classes-Sunday 9:30 a.m.; Wednesday 7:30 p.m.; Worship Services-Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

FAITH CHURCH
A United Church of Christ
23W371 Armitage Ave., Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137
Service at 10:30 each Sunday
Minister: Rev. Gerald W. Rees

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Adjacent to Toledo on Eastside. Get off I-280 at Starr Avenue exit—approx. 2 mi. straight east.

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Bob Anderson, Minister (213) 583-5328
Restoring Undenominational Christianity
Worship, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00.

When in Idaho, visit . . .

TWIN FALLS CHURCH OF CHRIST
2002 Filer Avenue East, Twin Falls, Idaho
Bible Study, 10:00 a.m.; Worship, 10:55 & 6 p.m.
Preacher: David Foulke
Interpreters: Jim and Sheila Palmer

Episcopal

St. AGNES' MISSION FOR THE DEAF

Each Sunday, 12 noon, at
St. Philip's Episcopal Church
Dennison Ave. & West 33rd St.,
Cleveland, Ohio
Vicar: The Rev. Jay L. Croft
482 Orlando Ave., Akron, Ohio 44320
TTY 216-0864-2865

THE EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE OF THE DEAF IN THE UNITED STATES
Welcomes you to worship with us at any of our 75 churches across the nation.

For information or location of the church nearest you, consult your telephone directory or write to:

Robert Cunningham
Executive Secretary
556 Zinnia Lane
Birmingham, Alabama 35215

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL MISSION FOR THE DEAF
Second Sunday each month, 7:00 p.m., at the Episcopal Church of Saint Mark the Evangelist.

1750 East Oakland Park Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33334
The Reverend Charles Folsom-Jones, Pastor
TTY 305-563-4508

When in Denver, welcome to
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Tel. 534-8678

Open every Sunday at 10 a.m.
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday night, 7:30 p.m.
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Rev. Edward Gray

The oldest church for the deaf in the United States
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426 West End Ave., near 80th St.
Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday
The Rev. Columba Gilliss, OSH
Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.
New York, N. Y. 10024

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Philadelphia, Pa.

The Rev. Roger Pickering, Vicar
When in historic Philadelphia, a warm welcome to worship with us! Services every Sunday, 1:30 p.m. St. Stephen's Church, 10th below Market, in Center City, Philadelphia.

When in Rochester, N. Y., welcome to
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St. Thomas Episcopal Church
Corner Highland Ave. and Winton Rd.
Rochester, N. Y. 14609
Services 10 a.m. every Sunday
Contact: The Rev. Alvin Burnworth
Voice or TTY 315-247-1436

Lutheran

OUR SAVIOR LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF

Meeting in the Gloria Dei Chapel of the
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6861 E. Nevada, Detroit, Mich. 48234
Worship at 10:30 every Sunday
(9:00 a.m., June, July, August)
Rev. Clark R. Bailey, Pastor
Phone (313) 751-5823

When in Minneapolis, welcome to . . .
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FOR THE DEAF**
2901 38th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406

Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

We are happy to greet you at . . .
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2822 E. Floradora, Fresno, Calif. 93703
S. S. Class for Deaf Children, 9:15 a.m.;
Every Sunday: Bible Class, 9:15 a.m.; Worship
Service, 10:30 a.m. (interpreted).
Stanley Quebe, pastor; Clarence Elsberg, as-
sociate pastor, phone 209-485-5780.

Need help? Want to hear good news? Visit
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Sun. worship 2 p.m.—June-Aug. 1 p.m.
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Home Phone (914) 375-0599

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1 block from IND-74th St./Roosevelt Ave.
and IRT-74th St. Subways

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4201 North College Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

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Total Communication Services.
Pastor Marlow J. Olson
TTY & Voice (317)283-2623

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Worship every Sunday at 9:30 a.m.
One block north of Stark on 47th
503-256-9598, Voice or TTY
Rev. Shirrel Petzoldt, Pastor

Welcome to . . .
**PILGRIM LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
3801 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64114
Worship every Sunday, 11:00 a.m.
Walter Uhlig, pastor, Phone 561-9030

You are welcome to worship at . . .
**HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
101 N. Beaumont, St. Louis, Mo. 63103

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Worship every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
TTY (314) 725-8349
Rev. Martin A. Hewitt, pastor

**PRINCE OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
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Services every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
Summer services every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
Rev. Wm. Lange, pastor
TTY 644-2365, 644-9804
Home 724-4097

ROGATE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF

2447 East Bay Drive, Clearwater, Florida
(Between Belcher and Highway 19)
A church of the deaf, by the deaf, for the
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guage by the pastors. Services 1st Sunday, 2:00
p.m.; 3rd Sunday, 7:00 p.m. TTY and Voice—
531-2761.
Rev. Frank Wagenknecht, pastor; Rev. Gary
Bomberger, associate

DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
15000 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, Florida 33504
Phones (with TTY): Ch. 688-0312 or 651-6720
or 621-8950

Every Sunday:
Bible Class 10:00 A.M.
Worship Service 11:00 A.M.
Ervin R. Oermann, pastor
Paul G. Consoer, lay minister

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510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.
Newark, N. J. 07104
(Bus No. 27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)
Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.
Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor
Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

**ST. PAUL'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
OF GREATER HARTFORD**
679 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.; Fel-
lowship Guild, 4th Thursday at 7:00 p.m.
ST. GEORGE'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
74 Federal St., New London, Conn.
Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at
10:00 a.m.; Fellowship Guild, 1st
Saturday at 7:30 p.m.
ASCENSION MISSION FOR THE DEAF
1882 Post Rd., Darien, Conn.
Services: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sunday at
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Saturday at 7:30 p.m.
The Rev. Ray Andersen, Vicar
Episcopal Missions for the Deaf of Conn.
23 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, Ct. 06107
TTY (and voice) (203) 561-1144

United Methodist

**CAMERON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
1413 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210
Sunday Worship 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00
Rev. Tom Williams, minister
A place of worship and a place of service.
All are welcome.

FOREST PARK UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
2100 Kentucky Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46805
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; church services,
11:00 a.m.
Total Communication Used
Grace Nunery, Coordinator for Deaf Ministry
Rev. C. Albert Nunery, Senior Pastor

When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.,
worship at
**WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
7001 New Hampshire Ave., Takoma Park, Md.
Worship Service in the Fireside Room
at 10:30 a.m.
Sunday School for hearing children
Captioned Movies every first Sunday
at 11:45 a.m.
Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning
worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday,
7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit
HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
3144 Kaunaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m.
Wed. Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m.
Children's weekday religious education classes
Rev. David Schiewek, pastor
For information call 732-0120

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to

CRUSSELLE-FREEMAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF

(Non-Denominational)

1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Worship 11:00 a.m.
and 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.
Rev. Wilber C. Huckleba, pastor
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH
3520 John Street (Between Texas and
Norvella Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513
Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 2:00 to 2:30 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)
Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF
(Non-Denominational)
Meets in First Christian Church building
each Sunday.
Scott and Mynster Streets
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Bible School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:30 a.m.
Duane King, Minister
Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs,
Iowa 51501

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OFFICE
430 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill. 69435
Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
TTY 815-727-6411

All in Joliet area welcome to signed Mass
Service at 10:45 a.m., 3rd Sunday, September
through June.

When in Allentown, Pa., welcome to
LEHIGH VALLEY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
121 South 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
Services held every fourth Sunday of the
month except July and August at 3:00 p.m.
An Interdenominational Deaf Church
Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public
Relations

**METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH
OF LOS ANGELES**
1050 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday worship services,
11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., signed.

Interdenominational
SALEM DEAF FELLOWSHIP
Meets in THE CHAPEL rented from the First
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Salem, Oregon 97303
Pastor William M. Erickson, Director
Voice/MCM (503) 581-1874
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.; worship 11:00 a.m.
We are a cooperative ministry for the deaf
by the churches of Salem. We welcome you
to study, worship and fellowship with us.

AMERICAN MISSIONS TO THE DEAF, INC.
Rev. C. Ray Roush, Chairman
P. O. Box 424, State Line, Pa. 17263
TTY 717-597-8800

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Mission Board—for and by the deaf. Deaf
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New York, N.Y. 10001
212-242-1212
Sunday worship services at
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